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LA ARGENTINA EN GUERRA

BUENOS AIRES

1945



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AMERICANS AT THE FRONT

Illustrated

BY
F.A. MCKENZIE

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Pamphlet
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#3

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
and
National Defense



World in 1944 - Los Angeles

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C O P Y

#4

X-D769 JUN 2 1942

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Copy _____

May 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM TO:

NATIONAL COMMANDER STAMBAUGH

According to instructions from the National Chairman of Defense, I am herewith sending to you a report on the activities of The American Legion's Defense Division as of the present date and covering the interval of December 7, 1941, and May 15, 1942.

It is not understood that you desire a complete report on the number of bulletins that have gone out of this office to the Department Commanders, Adjutants and Defense Chairmen, the members of the Defense Committees, the Regional Representatives and the National Executive Committeemen. However, if so desired, we can furnish you with copies of all them properly pasted in a scrap book type of file, at once. There are approximately 200 of them covering every subject of defense in which The American Legion is active.

On December 18, 1941, this office, upon approval of the National Adjutant and the National Defense Committees Chairmen sent to each Department and each Post a list of specific duties in respect to the war activity and defense program of our country. In that list of duties were the following:

- (1) That each Department appoint a competent hard working Legionnaire as Department Chairman of National Defense.

Result: All Departments in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone have such appointments..

- (a) Delegate sufficient authority to the Chairman and Committees to enable them to properly function.

war, 1939-
— War. work — American Legion.

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UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

120 EAST 16th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y., GRAMERCY 5-4779

Chairman:
REINHOLD NIEBUHR
President:
FRANK KINGDON
Treasurer:
ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE

THOMAS R. AMLIE, Director
Washington Bureau
1341 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

This war is going to be won or lost depending upon our immediate action. "Our" means you and all the rest of us, the people of the United States. It is our war and we must win it.

Today we are faced by the alternative of electing a CONGRESS FOR VICTORY in the coming elections or of being saddled with a Congress capable only of inviting defeat. Men who would begin defending America, if at all, at the beachheads of Coney Island and in the foxholes of San Diego; men who regard President Roosevelt as the enemy taking precedence over Hitler; men who sabotage aid to Russia at the moment when the Russians are shedding their best blood in our common cause; these men are the enemies of the American people.

Together with this letter we are sending you our complete analysis of the issues and the men in the coming elections prepared in cooperation with the NEW REPUBLIC.

The time for effective action is short. The Union for Democratic Action proposes to acquaint the American people with the actual voting records of their Congressmen on the great issues of the past several years during which American policy was being shaped and the American future being decided. We are convinced that, once the facts are known, those candidates will be elected whose records indicate their support of the democratic aspirations of the American people and of the world-wide cause of democracy.

This conviction is fortified by the frenzied reaction which resulted from the recent publication of this analysis. The chorus of denunciation, inspired by the obstructionist press—notably the Chicago Tribune—and given voice on the floors of Congress by the gentlemen who have most to lose by disclosure of the truth, will not deter us. To win this war and the peace which will follow, we must place our fortunes in the hands of those candidates for public office who do not fear the truth and, indeed, welcome it.

We need your help in raising the minimum \$50,000 necessary to finance this campaign. We need gifts of \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$25 and \$1.00. Anything you can contribute to the election of a CONGRESS FOR VICTORY will be of the greatest importance in the determination of our country's future. We consider this the most important civilian job from now until November. We need volunteers and help all along the line. We count you among the fighters for democracy. What will you do in this campaign? Please let us have your generous response immediately. We must not waste time—it is too precious an asset in this struggle.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Sprague Coolidge

Albert Sprague Coolidge

William Allen Neilson

William Allen Neilson

Reinhold Niebuhr

Reinhold Niebuhr

Thomas R. Amlie

Thomas R. Amlie

A. Philip Randolph

A. Philip Randolph

Frank Kingdon

Frank Kingdon

"A two-front fight for democracy—at home and abroad."

X-11769

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#6

War Management in Washington

A Review of Conditions Widely Criticised
in August and September, 1942

September, 1942



✓
Citizens Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.
of New York State

Abbett Pulliam
Executive Vice President

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#7



YOUR SON
AND
TEN FIGHTING
GENERALS



X-D769
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#9

World war, 1934- - Georgia

THESE STATES AT WAR

State Assistance in the Military Training Program

*"The people gave their State governments many rights,
but the people never gave their State governments
the right to be static. . . . If the American way of life
means anything, it means a dynamic way of life."*

Address by Governor Ellis ^vArnall
of Georgia

35th Annual Meeting, Governors' Conference
Columbus, Ohio, Monday, June 21, 1943

lc

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 30

LONDON

AUGUST, 1942

America's Worst Propaganda: The 'Flicks'

Every night of the year, in cities as widely scattered as Istanbul and Johannesburg, Caracas and Coventry, millions of men, women and children flock into motion picture houses for entertainment and (quite incidentally) for enlightenment about the world in which they live. Black men, yellow men, white men. Men in turbans, men in fezes, men in flowing silk gowns. People who speak a Babel of languages. Yet all of them are about to be entertained by movies made in Hollywood.

Here in England millions of people who have never seen a live American have acquired most of their knowledge of the United States from what they call "the flicks." What impressions of America these Hollywood films have left must be of concern to anyone interested in Anglo-American relations.

Nicolson Asks "Why?"

No comments on the subject have recently come to the attention of the American Outpost. One is from a magazine article by Harold Nicolson, a member of Parliament and a former official of the British Ministry of Information. He writes:

"I have never understood why the Americans (who as individuals are more sensitive to criticism than most people) should allow their film industry to distribute throughout the world an endless travesty of the American character.

Salaries Criticized

"I read recently in the newspapers a statement of the salaries paid to the refugees, immigrants, aliens or citizens who at Hollywood or elsewhere produce American films. These salaries amount to figures such as in the whole history of philanthropy or finance have never been paid to any public benefactor. Yet the American public, with scarcely a murmur of protest, permit these eminent satirists to tell the world what America is really like, and to flood the cinema theaters of Chile or China with pictures which convey and leave the impression that the typical American is either a criminal, a sob sister or a campus rany.

Falsification of Values

"As one who loves the Americans, and who knows them to be in the mass the most warm-hearted, simple, sensible and peace-loving people on this earth, I must raise my foreign voice in protest against this continued falsification of true American values.

"Anglo-American relations have always been, and always will be, relations of great complexity; and if co-operation is to be secured in the future, it is not only necessary that our principles and purposes should be understood by the Americans, but that the young men and women of this country should be taught that American principles and purposes bear no relation to the smash-and-swagger nonsense which reaches us from Hollywood."

A Bitter Letter

The other comment is contained in a letter

Odd Bits

Of News From Britain

THE "CHARLEYHORSE MYSTERY"

The father of an English boy evacuated to the United States received a letter from his son recently which caused him no end of concern. The boy wrote that he had learned to play football, but he was out of the game for awhile now, because he had a "Charleyhorse." The father asked his neighbors, his friends, and what on earth a "Charleyhorse" was. None knew. It was a word out of a foreign language. And then he dumped the mystery into the lap of THE OUTPOST. The father was quickly assured that it was a relatively minor ailment of the gridiron, which most football players suffer sooner or later.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

The scene . . . a tea party in London. The characters . . . two American women, an English engineer, a Dutchman, a British war photographer, and a British lecturer.

Says the British war photographer: "I was in a pub the other day when a Yank in uniform came in and asked for a pint of beer 'quick.' The innkeeper finished serving a customer, then went down into the cellar and brought up the pint. The Yank said: 'Why don't you have your beer tap at the bar, instead of having to run down to the cellar every time? That's the trouble with the way you British are running the war. Inefficiency! That's why we've had to come over here to finish the job for you, just like we did in 1918.' With that, a British Home Guard who was in the pub walked over to the Yank and without a word hauled off and laid him flat with a well-directed blow to the jaw."

The two Americans at the tea party, almost in unison, exclaimed:

"That's just what the American soldier deserved."

A pause.

Then the English engineer spoke up.

"But I think the Yank was right. Why wasn't the beer tap installed at the bar?"

G.W.T.W. STARTED SOMETHING!

The librarian at Croydon, England, tells us the story of a man who read *Gone with the Wind*, and thereby acquired such an interest in American history that he has since read two dozen books on the Civil War.

They Ask

These Questions Over Here

Isn't there a danger of revolution or some other serious trouble in America because of the millions of citizens you have over there of Italian and German descent?

Are all movie actresses really beautiful? Do all the people in Texas sing cowboy songs all the time?

Why do you the Boston tea party?

Why do you play a radio crooner more than

U.S.A., Britain Move Closer Together

Britain and America this summer have been moving closer and closer to each other in every way.

More and more American soldiers, American planes and other American war equipment are arriving over here each week.

In places like Piccadilly and Leicester Square we see more and more of those distinctive American army uniforms.

New York gave a "ticker tape ovation" to men of the British armed forces.

Britain celebrated Fourth of July as that holiday was never celebrated before in this country.

Joint Air Offensive

The British R.A.F. and the American Air Force have begun joint bombing of Nazi objectives in Europe.

An American fleet operates in the Mediterranean, and another American fleet is anchored off Londonderry, Ireland. More and more American naval bases are to be built over here.

Secret plans for an Anglo-American offensive in Europe have been discussed by the heads of government and by military leaders of the two countries.

Bomber planes fly American radio programs over to Britain, on phonograph records, which can go onto the air in that way less than twenty-four hours after the broadcasts are made in America.

Distance Lessens

Every American in Britain interested in Anglo-American relations (and that means practically all of them) is besieged with ideas, with calls for assistance, with solicitations of his time and effort in one or another of the scores of schemes under way to lessen the distance between the people of the two countries, in every way.

In this ever-increasing activity, THE OUTPOST, as one of the pioneer organizations, naturally plays a big role.

Newspaper correspondents, radio broadcasters, motion picture experts are all spending more and more effort in attempting to interpret the people on one side of the Atlantic to people on the other side.

Here is one example of this type of activity: The big news program of the day, on the British radio, comes at nine o'clock in the evening. Then follows a talk known as "The Postscript." Recently "The Postscript" was given by Edward R. Murrow, Columbia Broadcasting Company's London correspondent. Some of his remarks follow:

No Time for Platitudes

"This is no time for casual platitudes or talk of Transatlantic cousinhood. Surely we must be weary of phrases that have long ago lost their cutting edge. If we now engage in hypocrisy—take refuge behind the false belief that words mean something different on the two sides of the Atlantic—the future will take its revenge, and retribution will not limp. . . . Some of you don't like some of us—and

AMERICAN PRECIS

CURRENT OPINION AND EVENTS IN THE U.S.A.

This supplement to American news in the British press is published weekly by the American Outpost in Great Britain, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2. Holborn 1137-8 whose purpose is to promote: (1) American co-operation, short of nothing, with Great Britain and her Allies in the present war; (2) Full understanding among the English speaking people to assure their permanent association in the establishment and maintenance of a peaceful new world order.

Precis Subscription 30/- per annum, or 15/- for six months

Vol. III No. 2

LONDON

November 25, 1942

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EASTERN FRONTS: Second Round—Cornered at Buna

POST-WAR: Planning for the Future Now—Isolation and Idealism—Security from War and Want—Disarmament and Rehabilitation

SPOT SELECTIONS: Churchill and the Empire—Outlook on the Home Front—No Deal with Reichswehr Dissenters

United Nations victories in North Africa, in Russia and in the Pacific have increased the urgency of political and post-war problems. We now see what planning and preparation on the military side can do, but what of the future? "The question is," wrote Dorothy Thompson, "are we planning our political strategy as carefully and wisely as our military strategy has been planned? Will our political victories be as fundamental and astonishing as the military victories of Admiral Halsey, General Montgomery and General Eisenhower?" Or as Under-Secretary of State Welles said last week:

"... we of the United Nations have the right to look ahead, not only with hope and with passionate conviction, but with the assurance which high military achievement affords, to the ultimate victory which will presage a free world. None of us are so optimistic as to delude ourselves into the belief that the end is in sight, or that we have not still before us grave obstacles, dark days, reverses, and great sacrifices yet to be undergone. But the tremendous initial effort, in the case of our own country, of transforming the inertia of a democracy of one hundred and thirty millions of people at peace into the driving, irresistible energy of one hundred and thirty millions of American citizens aroused and united in war has been successfully made."

"How can we achieve the free world, the attainment of which alone can compensate mankind for the stupendous sacrifices which human beings everywhere are now being called upon to suffer? Our military victory will only be won, in Churchill's immortal words, by blood and tears and toil and sweat. It is just as clear that the free world which we must achieve can only be attained, not through expenditure of toil and sweat alone, but also through the exercise of all of the wisdom which men today have gained from the experiences of the past; and by the utilization not only of idealism but also of the practical knowledge of the working of human nature and of the laws of economics and of finance. What the United Nations' blueprint imperatively requires is to be drafted in the light of experience and of common sense, and in a spirit of justice, of democracy and of tolerance by men who have their eyes on the stars but their feet on the ground."

"... It seems to me the first essential . . . that this military relationship (of the United Nations) may be further strengthened by the removal of all semblance of disunity or nationalist rivalry, and by the clarification of the free world goals for which we are fighting, and so that the form of international organization determined to be the best suited to achieve international security will have developed to such an extent that it can fully operate as soon as the present military partnership has achieved its purpose of complete victory. Another essential is the reaching of agreements between the United Nations before the armistice is signed upon

those international adjustments, based upon the universal principles of the Atlantic Charter, and pursuant to the pledges contained in our mutual aid agreements with many of our Allies, which we believe to be desirable and necessary for the maintenance of a peaceful and prosperous world of the future."

WESTERN FRONTS

Will Rommel Resist?

One month, as the N.Y. Times wrote, has seen the most astonishing reversals in military history, but this is no time to relax. "Rommel will not leave Africa without another fight," warned Winston Burdett; "he is defending one of the Axis bridgeheads on this continent, and he will have to be hit and hit again before he finally decides to stage his own version of Dunkirk." Speaking on November 17 from Cairo over a Columbia Broadcasting Company hookup, Burdett described some of the difficulties the British were meeting. He said:

"The British have travelled 400 miles in the past 12 days. Their greatest problems in this race were problems of organization, how to bring up supplies for advance units, how to move up heavy stuff behind their light armored columns. They can only follow Rommel with as many troops as they can arm and feed, and every day they are getting further away from bases. I think that is one of the things Rommel is counting on, one of the reasons he is racing so desperately now to get his main force out of Cyrenaica. He can afford to run—he still has several hundred miles between him and Tripoli. He is trying to put distance on his side, and he knows that the further we are from home the harder it will be for us to deliver the knock-out blow. The signs are that Rommel is running in order to fight again. . . .

"The chances are that at Benghazi Rommel will pick up extra supplies and equipment from the ships that have been coming in there during the past week, and then, somewhere along the road to Tripoli, he will seek to regroup his forces, make a stand, and hope for reinforcements to enable him to hold us off for the longest possible period. How long that period will be depends on many factors. It depends on how quickly Anglo-American forces take possession of Bizerta, Tunis, and the Tunisian coast. It depends on how effective our air power is in wrecking Axis reinforcement traffic to Tripoli. It depends on how rapidly the Eighth Army organizes sea, land, and air communications to support a fighting force in Tripolitania. It depends on how costly we can make it for the Germans to hang on, but I think they will hang on."

On the one hand, Major George Fielding Eliot, military commentator for the N.Y. Herald-Tribune, took the view in his article of November 23 that the Germans in Tunisia were trying to stave off the Allies long enough to permit the Afrika Korps to embark at Tripoli. On the other hand, Grant Parr (representative in Cairo for the National Broadcasting Company) said:

"There is good reason to believe that if Rommel remains in Africa he will not attempt to stand at Agheila but instead rush his entire force into Tripoli and thence to Tunis. There he would have . . . 30,000 men and a little equipment with which to keep apart the two Allied armies until reinforcements arrived. We don't think here that Rommel will get those reinforcements, but perhaps he might gamble on it. If he lost, there would always be the alternative of attempting an evacuation."

Zero Hour in Tunisia

In the battle for Tunisia, Bizerta is, of course, considered the key point. Major Eliot took this line in an article last Thursday, and the N.Y. Times on November 17 discussed

U. S. Government
Office of War Information
New York

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#12

AMERICAN PRECIS

CURRENT OPINION AND EVENTS IN THE U.S.A.

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Vol. III No. 3 LONDON December 2, 1942

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- FRANCE: *France Reborn*
- AIR POWER
- NEEDS OF WAR—AND PEACE
- REGARDING BRITAIN: *Churchill's Speech—Britain's Example—Censorship Difficulties—Thanksgiving in Britain*
- HOMEFRONT: *Postscript on Congressional Election—Shipping and Ships—Fighting Men—Willkie's Toronto Speech*

A Battle for Supplies

The vital importance of air strength in Africa received much emphasis last week. A N.Y. Times editorial said that Allied air fleets first routed Axis planes, secondly gave a canopy to Allied shipping, and thirdly struck the enemy on the opposite shore. Grant Parr (N.B.C.), speaking from Cairo, said:

"During the early stages of our advance, the R.A.F. did things with air transport that rivalled any feats of the Luftwaffe. The mud was so bad in Cyrenaica that supply trucks never kept up with the tanks, so gasoline-carrying transport planes got the fuel to them. "The German air transport system sounds impressive. In a way it is, for air freight was the mainstay of Rommel's African Army for several months. But air transport is a supplement, not a substitute for sea transport. Rommel had his army flown over but it was woefully short of many vital supplies and equipment. It does not seem likely that the Nazi airborne army in Tunisia can long hold up the army the Allies brought by sea."

In a later broadcast, Mr. Parr again stressed the crucial role air-sea power was playing in the war of supplies to Africa. His opinion that "the Allies can deal with all Axis forces now in Africa" was balanced by recognition of the job of the air forces and the navy in keeping Axis reinforcements from reaching African shores.

On this key point of strategy, Leslie Nicholls (Mutual Broadcasting System) said from Cairo on November 26:

"The fight for complete control of the coast of North Africa continues to be waged doggedly by the British and Americans and their Allies. It is a bitter scrap, because the stakes are tremendous. The side that holds North Africa will also be able to dominate most of the Mediterranean, and it may be a long drawn out scrap, because the distances are vast. If the Allies cannot settle matters fairly quickly, the battle for North Africa may become a battle of supplies. Right now the Allies hold an advantage, owing to their powerful initiative. But if the Germans and Italians can hold us up in Tunisia, the Axis would have considerable advantage from shorter supply lines and communications.

"Unquestionably Hitler was in process of diverting some men and planes from Northern France and the Russian front to bolster up Rommel in Libya when the American landings in Algeria and Morocco threw him off balance. The reinforcements on the way to Libya, however, were not adequate to hold Tunisia at the same time. Meanwhile Rommel was chased out of Egypt and Cyrenaica and the Russians went on the rampage on the Caucasus and around Stalingrad. The key to the North African struggle therefore is Tunisia and the 80 mile stretch of water separating it from Sicily."

On November 27, N.B.C.'s observer in Stockholm reported, "The pick of the Luftwaffe has been concentrated, says Berlin, on airfields around Tunis and Bizerta, while Italians devote banner headlines to the fact that Italy's crack squadron which bears the name of Bruno Mussolini

AFRICA

"The only detail of our seizure of North Africa which did not meet with immediate and full acclaim was General Eisenhower's arrangement with Admiral Darlan. By now, the necessity for this political improvisation has been explained, and the President has made it clear that it represents no intention to make any long-range compromises with anti-democratic forces. The incident, however, serves to call attention to the problem which will confront us as soon as fighting stops on any major front. . . ."

This extract from a leading article in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* of November 27 seems expressive of the prevailing acceptance of the "Darlan affair."

Hitler's Fears

Hanson Baldwin (N.Y. Times), reviewing the war in Africa, accepted the superior quality of weapons on the Allied side; the Times also noticed that German communiques for home consumption were deceiving the German people as to the course of events in Africa. On November 27, in a National Broadcasting Company report from Stockholm, Roy Peel said:

"It may not be without significance that the German military spokesmen are already telling their people that the battle (for Tunisia) has ended in a major Allied defeat. Foreign countries are being informed from the same source that the fighting is still in progress and that no decision has yet been reached."

The N.Y. Herald-Tribune considered "the desperate situation of the fight for Tunisia is the measure of Hitler's fears."

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 31

LONDON

NOVEMBER, 1942

PLANNING FOR PEACE

NINETEEN NATIONS PARTICIPATE

The London International Assembly, which has been meeting regularly for more than a year now, provides a forum for the free and frank interchange of views between representative citizens of the principal allied nations. It is an unofficial body, independent of all government control and tied to no specific policy.

Deliberations are private, so that members can speak with the utmost candour. Exiles from the Continent have no fear that what they say will be used by the Gestapo against family or friends in conquered lands.

Each country is entitled to send ten members and these were chosen as far as possible to represent different aspects of the national life: e.g. Parliament, the Forces, Religious Bodies, Education, Arts, Science, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Trades Unions, Journalism, etc. A really distinguished company of men and women has been assembled. Lord Cecil presides. The Honorary Vice-Presidents are Mr. Jan Masaryk (Czech Foreign Secretary), Professor Rene Cassin (Commissioner for Justice and Public Instruction for Fighting France), M. August Zaleski (Chief of the Civil Chancellery of the Polish Republic) and M. Simopoulos (Greek Minister in London).

Nineteen of the United Nations are represented, including Ethiopia.

EXPERT COMMISSIONS

The constructive work of the assembly is done largely through commissions of experts who meet to study specific problems and then report their findings to the main body.

Commission 1 has rather wide terms of reference. It works on matters that may be done now to help the peoples of occupied territory, such as information and propaganda by radio, warnings to the enemy, etc. As long as last January, on the recommendation of this Commission, the Assembly unanimously authorized Lord Cecil to send a letter to the British and all the Allied Governments, recommending that Greece be singled out for the receipt of food through the blockade.

Commission 2 has as its subject "Collective Security." Dr. de Boer, chief of the Belgian Courts of Justice in Great Britain, serves as Chairman.

FUTURE SECURITY

Commission 3 on "Future Security against War" and Commission 4 on "Social and Economic Reconstruction" were merged into one, then divided into various subcommittees. Subcommission A is studying "Collective Security" under the leadership of Sir Ralph Wedgwood, General Manager of the London and North Eastern Railway until 1939. Subcommission B deals with the international organization of the future. Its Chairman is M. Henri Rolin, a former Legal Adviser to the Belgian Government and President of the International Federation of League of Nations

In Britain Today

Horses have ration cards now. To get one the horse must prove that he is useful.

Cultivated land has increased 60 per cent in these three war years. Thirteen million acres were planted in 1942. There were only eight million acres under cultivation in 1939.

Harvest.—Tomatoes, plums, apples and pears are abundant. The watchword is familiar to Americans: "Eat what you can and can what you can't."

All women born between 1897 and 1922, except those in the services, have now registered for fire-watching.

Christmas mail.—School children have volunteered to help the post offices sort and deliver it.

Bare legs—or nearly—are coming for men, too. Socks will be five inches shorter.

Fleets of buses go into "harbor" in parks and side streets during the day. After carrying war workers in the early morning these rush hour buses do not go into action again until the passengers are ready to go home. It saves gasoline and tires.

Taxis.—People going in the same direction share them—if they can find one.

Welsh language.—In response to a petition signed by 350,000 Welsh-speaking people, Parliament is repealing an Act of Henry VIII which has required the "Englissh tongue" to be spoken in the law courts in Wales. Welshmen have been speaking Welsh in their courts, anyway.

OUR DOUGHBOYS

London's Sunday *Observer* says of the American soldier:

"If you want to know how the fellow fights, turn up the stories of Bataan, Remar, too, the reply of the Wake Island Marines.—Leathernecks and Doughboys are kinsmen—when the Japanese were at the pitch of their assault. Asked by wireless if they wanted anything, the Marines replied simply: 'Yes, send us more Japs' . . .

"The Doughboy does not say much about the war. He is here on a big job and he leaves it at that. On other themes he is usually a shrewd brawler; he will talk until midnight on his pet subject, whether it is cownching, real estate, baseball, breeding of sheepdogs, or the niceties of jurisprudence. Above all, he is musical."

tion, Religion, Science and Learning in Post-War Reconstruction."

While a great deal of spade work was being done last year by these commissions, the monthly meeting of the Assembly was discussing such general questions as "The Present Position in Enemy-occupied Territories," "Point 3 of the Atlantic Charter," "The Role of Small States in the Post-war World" (discussion led by President Beneš), "The Desirability for a Clearer Statement of the Peace Aims of the United Nations" (discussion led by Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, Headmaster of

AMERICAN FILM INFLUENCE

Upwards of 80 per cent of the films shown in the British Isles are American.

More than twenty-five million people attend the movies here every week. This is roughly half the total population.

Br!

And It's Darker, Too

Government publicity is making the whole of Britain conscious of the urgent need to save fuel, especially during the winter months when consumption rises. A concerted drive is in progress in homes, offices and factories throughout the land to reduce drastically the use of light, heat and power which is not directly aiding the war effort.

Already this campaign is having its effects, and fuel savings are reported which range from 17 to 50 per cent.

Housewives are learning to read their gas and electric meters to be able to check up frequently on the rate of consumption. Business managers are crowding office staffs into fewer rooms, and there is evidence on every hand that the average man and woman have set their own "fuel targets" and will hold to them, whatever the personal inconvenience.

All surface transport has operated with the minimum of screened lighting after nightfall since the beginning of the war, but this blackout measure did not affect the Underground.—London's subway system. Now, half the electric light bulbs have been removed from every subway car to save current.

NO HEAT BEFORE NOVEMBER

Fuel rationing continues to be voluntary as we go to press, although apartment houses and office buildings were not to turn on the central heating before November 1st.

Keeping warm this winter is not a problem to be solved by burning old letters or that stock of newspapers in the store room. The stack is gone now. The salvage collector took it months ago. Besides, it is a punishable offence today to burn paper or otherwise destroy its salvage value.

One householder had an unexpected jolt when she discovered that merely turning on one electric heater for three hours a day would use up her whole year's electricity "target" in ten weeks!

NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS

Some people have developed a co-operative fuel-saving scheme which not only produces a larger total saving than would otherwise be possible but gives the dark and chilly war cloud a silver lining. Neighborhood groups are formed, averaging about four married couples. Each couple takes it in turn to keep "open house" for the others. With no light or heat in the evenings in three out of four homes, there is a 75 per cent saving of coal, gas and electricity.

The silver lining is the new form of social life. Some groups are organizing themselves along the lines of a discussion circle. A topic of general interest is agreed upon for an evening

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JAN 12 1943 U.S. Government Office of War Information

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 32

LONDON

DECEMBER, 1942

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As an example of healthy plain speaking from the British side we quote the *Yorkshire Post*:

"There are still far too many people in this country who believe that New York stands for the whole of the United States, with a possible exception in favor of Hollywood, and that its population consists in equal parts of gangsters, film stars and millionaires.

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"There are too many people in the United States who see in England little but an agglomeration of green fields exploited for the benefit of a race of effete but wicked baronets, and in the Empire a demesne in which Colonel Blimp disports himself with rod and gun.

"Such ideas, based partly on ancient prejudice and partly on superficial observation, are hard to eradicate. Yet the importance of removing them cannot be exaggerated.

Both Must Learn

We in this country must learn, for example, the United States has twice as great an agricultural population, proportionately, as Great Britain. Americans should understand something of the great industrial significance of this, the pioneer country of industrialism, and of our democratic feeling.

"We try to make the best of the old aristocratic system and of new ideas. We prefer evolution to revolution. We want to blend the best of a conservative policy with the best of a

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

A.E.F. IN TWO WARS

By IAN HAY

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, during the latter part of the first World War, I was sent to the United States by the British Government as a member of a Military Mission. The United States had just entered the War, and had asked for some British officers with recent experience of trench warfare to be sent over as lecturers and instructors to the vast new American Army.

It was not by any means my first visit to America, but it was my longest. For nine months I covered camps and training centers, from New England to Texas and from New York to San Francisco. My peak effort was on a day in February 1918, at Fort Sam Houston, in the neighbourhood of San Antonio. I started in at 8.30 that morning with a short talk to the Commanding General and his staff. At noon I spoke at an officers' lunch, and during the afternoon I addressed three large bodies of troops in the open air. There were no mikes or loud-speakers in those days; you just bawled; but to still and clear was that Texas air that I had no particular difficulty in making myself heard by several hundred men packed together on a sunny slope in front of me. I finished the day with an hour's talk to a civilian audience in the Town Hall.

After several months of that life it was a real test to find myself dodging submarines in a strongly escorted convoy of transports carrying some 30,000 American doughboys to England. We were packed like sardines and took fourteen days to cross; but there was a band on board, and on calm afternoons the twenty Red Cross nurses were kept busily employed as dance partners.

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On the train traveling from Liverpool to London after our arrival, a young American officer, who had been silently observing the flying landscape, with its green fields, tiny farms, villages and parish churches, turned to me towards the end of our journey, and said: "Well, Major, I've been looking over this little island of yours, and I've come to the conclusion it is worth fighting for." I have never forgotten that little speech.

Not long after that I actually found myself attached to the A.E.F. in France, as a British Observing Officer. I visited Chaumont, General Pershing's Headquarters, Tours, headquarters of the Service of Supply, St. Nazaire on the Bay of Biscay, the port of arrival for most of the American troops, and the American battle-front in the Argonne Forest, where the final Allied offensive was already in progress. The Americans were on the right, the French in the center, and the British on the left. Day after day, all through August, September and October, the Allies went to the attack, until in November 1918 the enemy, having been driven right out of France and Belgium and having

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The answer emphatically is YES. In physique, stamina and high spirit the two forces show no difference. But there is one notable point of contrast. The new A.E.F. has much more to learn than the old, because the soldier of today is, must be, a highly trained specialist compared with his predecessor. In 1918 a soldier, as soon as he had learned to march, perform a few simple evolutions, and shoot, was ready for action. But the present war is a war of machinery rather than men; or you

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FEB 9 1943

Continuation
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THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN #16

LETTER No. 33

LONDON

JANUARY, 1943

POST-WAR DEMOCRACY

THE ISSUE—

A Worse Evil or a Better Good

Lieut.-Commander Herbert Agar, U.S.N., addressing the London International Assembly on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, made these points:—

"You must not count on any one PARTY to save America. Our parties do have continuous, unchanging platforms. Their policies alter according to the principles of the men called upon to lead them—and this leadership is determined partly by the currents of public opinion flowing strongly at the time.

"You must not build upon the PRONOUNCEMENTS of our public men. They are leadership speeches to enlarge the imagination of the American public. They are not commitments of public policy.

"If you want us in America who are trying to keep the United States magnanimous and not soul-souled, to succeed, you must collaborate with us.

"The people of the United States are on the world-minded side now. It is necessary to give repeated demonstrations that the people of Europe as a whole are moving to a new attitude of world mindedness, too. I mean indications like the serious conversations between the Poles and the Czechs, between the Yugo-Slavs and the Greeks, as to post-war co-operation. Thus we may have tangible evidence to fight back with, against the champions of Isolationism. In no other way do we have tangible proof that the peoples really believe in the great phrases their leaders so glibly use.

"Take the word Democracy, for instance. You cannot excite the public by praising Democracy to-day. But if there is a sign of agreement as to the thought-concept behind the word Democracy, it will have great influence upon the American people.

"The moral basis of the word Democracy is rooted in two great traditions. From the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man you get the argument for equality of opportunity, equality of access to the means of civilisation, equality of justice. From the rationalist belief in the reasonableness of man, issue most of our civil liberties. Democracy, based on these arguments, worked out to its economic conclusion, appeals to the plain man the world over. But economic Democracy without this common basis will not last, for it just makes no sense.

"In other words, we must have a common basis of ideas, if the nations of the post-war world are to work together fruitfully.

"We can give ourselves to our common task and believe that without such co-operation anything we care about in life will perish. All of us who believe in this must encourage and help one another. That Harvard professor was right who wrote in a letter, 'The moral crisis now facing the world is that of a worse evil or a better good than man has ever known.'

Lieut.-Commander Agar's speech met with the friendliest and heartiest response from the distinguished representatives of the United Nations who composed his audience.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

HAS IT JUSTIFIED ITSELF?

By Professor ARTHUR GOODHART

THERE are three points which I should like to make in this short article, because I think that they are of importance to a correct understanding of the meaning and purpose of the Empire.

The first is the startling fact that Great Britain receives no direct benefit from the Empire. In a recent article in the *Journal of Comparative Legislation* (November 1942), Sir Alison Russell, formerly Chief Justice of Tanganyika, says: "No part of the British Empire pays tribute in any form to Britain. Every penny of the money raised by their taxes is spent for the benefit of the inhabitants themselves. And, indeed, recently an annual sum of £5,000,000 has been voted by Parliament for development and welfare purposes in the Colonies. No part of the British Empire is obliged to buy what it needs from Britain or to sell its own products to Britain. More than half of the trade of the Colonies is with foreign countries." Instead of receiving money from the Dominions and the Colonies, Great Britain pays for their " upkeep." Until October, 1939, almost the whole expense of the defence of the Empire fell on Great Britain, although some contributions were made by certain of the Dominions and by India, and the maintenance of foreign relations through Ambassadors, etc., also devolved on this country. It is hardly surprising therefore that there was at one time a considerable party in England known as the "Little Englanders," who were anxious to get rid of what they considered to be the burden of Empire. (Similar arguments were advanced in the United States Senate when Philippine independence was being debated there.)

No Philanthropic Enterprise

This does not mean that the British Empire is being run as a philanthropic enterprise, for the British people are not as altruistic as that. Although they receive no direct benefits in the form of taxes or contributions, nevertheless the indirect benefits are of the greatest importance. These are found in the trade and commerce which are carried on with the Dominions and the Colonies, and in the investments of British capital which have been made in those countries. The essential point to remember here is that these advantages obtained by Great Britain are dependent entirely on the prosperity of the Empire itself. In the past other empires have been built on the principle of exploitation, and they have drained money from the countries they have conquered. The British Empire, on the other hand, has by its very nature been based on the idea of development, just as, to take another example, it has been to the interest of the United States to develop Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The

● What are the real facts about Britain's Empire? Never has there been so much interest on the part of Americans in this controversial question. This article, which has been specially written for THE OUTPOST, deals directly with some of the more common misconceptions about the British Commonwealth and the British colonies. It is by Arthur L. Goodhart, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University.

Singapore may be taken as an illustration. When it was purchased from the Sultan of Johore in 1819 it was only a straggling fishing village, but under the British rule it has become one of the great trading cities of the world. The rubber plantations on which the prosperity of the Malay Peninsula largely depends were planted by the British, they having brought the rubber tree from Brazil at the end of the 19th century. (The original rubber tree can still be seen in Kew Gardens.) Similarly the Malayan tin mines were opened up by British engineers and with British capital. The same story has been repeated in Africa, where remarkable progress has been made in recent years in spite of the difficulties caused by the climate and the primitive civilization of the natives. The Germans, as Sir Alison Russell points out, exterminated on the West Coast 65,000 Hereros, and slaughtered 130,000 natives in Tanganyika, while the British were turning the Gold Coast from a fever swamp into a modern country. At the present moment, the President of the Oxford Union Society is a native of the Gold Coast. It is this fact of development, both economic and social, which probably accounts for the vague terms in which propaganda criticisms of the British Empire are usually phrased, for in no single instance would it be possible to say that the British Empire had not brought increased prosperity to the inhabitants of its various lands.

Toward Self-Government

The second point which is of importance is that as Sir Alison Russell has said, "none of these acquisitions was the result of deliberate attack with the intention of conquest. They were brought about as a consequence of other events." There are some minor exceptions to this, as in the case of Gibraltar and Malta, where strategic bases have been taken in the course of war, but on the whole it is true. The greater part of the Empire has been acquired by settlement overseas of British subjects in uninhabited or almost uninhabited territory. This process began with the Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay Companies, and we Americans have never felt that we had any reason to be ashamed of our early history. The British Empire has developed in the same way in Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, so that it is hardly surprising that the British are proud of the share they have played

MAR 20 1943

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THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN #17

LETTER No. 34

LONDON

FEBRUARY, 1943

Have you heard THIS ONE?

A STORY was recently reported by a neutral who was in Germany not so long ago, which is going the rounds in that country. It seems that two officials of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, who were rivals for promotion, encountered one another in a Berlin station. Each immediately suspected the other—which was that the other was going to party headquarters in Munich to pull strings for advancement. Words passed, and one—very casually—mentioned that he was going to Munich!

They parted, only to meet again on the Munich train. The one official blurted out—“So! You are going to Munich. You liar! You told me you were going to Munich to make me think you were going somewhere else!”

Well, well, what a tangled world!! It seems that the “rumor clinics” in America are doing a good job; and their classification of these rumors, half of which are Axis-inspired, as “wedge-drivers, fear-rumors, and pipe-dreams” is first-rate scientific analysis. In Britain “fear-rumors” have quickly wilted in the sun of the people’s common sense and humor. “Wedge-drivers” get a slightly better show, because the facts are often harder to ascertain immediately. But how boneless they do show up when they are gotten under the X-ray. And the “pipe-dreams,” which are mainly concerned with ingenious German victories! The outcome of the Battle of Britain, the Russian counter-offensive, and the presence of American Forces in Africa—all answer with realism.

Here are a few selections from the Axis-controlled radio for your rumor-clinic:—

“The wives of American officers in this country are getting themselves maddled by offering higher wages and a share of the larger and more varied food which is obtainable in American households.”

Jan. 2, 1943.

“British bombers were employed against a small town north of Lucknow, where allegedly prominent Indians for whose heads the British had offered prize money had been staying. When the British realized that neither promises nor threats were of any avail in inducing the inhabitants of the town to cooperate with the British police, eight British aircraft appeared over the town on Sunday afternoon and for half an hour dropped bombs at random. Firecaused by the exploding bombs destroyed the best part of the town. According to Indian sources, half of the 48,000 inhabitants perished in the flames.”

Sept. 4, 1942.

“Every Englishman, from Churchill to the most insignificant scribe is mobilizing for war. But this does not mean that Englishmen are getting ready for the supreme battle against Germany, or for the long-delayed second front in Europe. Oh no! The present push is directed against the Americans.”

Dec. 17, 1942

“Britain and the Soviet Union cannot expect to receive in 1943 from the U.S.A. a substantial percentage of their food deficiencies. The U.S.A. must first put her own house in order. In Boston horse-flesh is sold in large quantities. Meat and butter

— To a WORLD-REGARDING PLAN

Hi-jacking, or Economic Collaboration?

IN December, Professor Newell, President of the American Outpost, addressed, in the West of England, a large meeting of British Army units on “Understanding America.” An interesting letter from Private G. T., was published shortly afterwards in a local paper. Here are extracts from Private T.’s letter, together with Professor Newell’s reply to it:—

Sir,

... The sort of “human understanding” Professor Newell is pleading for is subsidiary to the main problem—economic understanding.

It would be a matter of little concern if thousands of men, women and children ranted day in and day out against “these Americans,” their accents and customs and so forth, if, concurrently, the governments and industrialists of Britain and America abrogate their past policies and regard the post-war market as a market, free and decently managed in the interests of all, and not as a vast underworld in which Big Business thugs “double-cross,” “hi-jack,” and take each other for a ride, to the desecration of the peace and well-being of the world community. . . .

‘Ten-tion!!

MARCH OF THE U.S. ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE AIR FORCE

The American Outpost has pleasure in announcing that the whole of its MARCH issue has been put at the disposal of the UNITED STATES FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN. It will be edited by the staff of “The Stars and Stripes,” the U.S. Forces’ own newspaper.

British-American understanding is, of course, an imperative for post-war settlement; but the really vital part is recognition of the need to abrogate the old, discredited way of life. An “understanding” between America and Britain the “Atlantic Charter,” recognition of the essential economic unity of Europe, “toleration” of Russia, the “liberalization” of India will go the same dismal way as the Wilsonian and Genevan World-Saved-For-Democracy gospel went in the Nineteen-Twenties unless they are secured by the first imperative—the subjugation of sovereign economic interests (which means the correlated industrial-financial groups) to a world-regarding plan for production and distribution for the increasing benefit of common humanity. . . . Pte. G. T.

DEAR MR. T.,

Now you stress the economic side. Surely your point is basic in any consideration of the future relations between our countries. But I am sure it is not the only problem between us. Much of the isolationism practised in America between the two wars did center in economic nationalism. We feared foreign competition, while not omitting to join in the mad scramble for foreign markets, and our Smoot-Hawley tariff (the highest in all history) was, I am sure, the signal for the British arrangements made in the Ottawa Agreements. These things did not make for co-operation between our two countries and, together with other equally disastrous moves on the economic chess-board, they played their part in creating depression and international anarchy. These things must be fought like the plague in reaching post-war settlement, not only between Britain and America, but among all nations.

And here I would urge that more and more the general public has become alive to the significance of economic questions, and the insisting that the right solution be found. Now in two countries like ours, this is of the first importance for I am convinced that instructed public opinion has a far larger part to play in shaping action if, as I am sure, government is to continue to take a leading part in drafting economic policy after the war. Then it becomes a matter of the highest political importance that that policy shall not be dictated by a handful of powerful interests, but shall be guided by the informed thinking of far larger sections of the people as a whole. This I merely to say that it is becoming impossible to divorce economic concerns either from political policy or from public opinion. Indeed, one of your own leading British economists goes so far as to say “that the political factor is of prime importance and . . . if the political relations between the United States and this country are . . . marked with the spirit of cooperation and real goodwill, then it will be possible to reach some kind of solution of the economic problem. It does not really work the other way round; you cannot afford to neglect the political problem and argue ‘let us get the economic position straight and politics will look after themselves.’”

You may be sure that the recent remarkable speeches of Henry Wallace, Sumner Welles, Milo Perkins and, finally, the President himself in his address to Congress, are all part of the educational campaign to arouse public opinion to the point where there will be a demand for policies of economic relations that will side-step the pitfalls you fear. In no other sense can I read Mr. Roosevelt’s words: “The economic safety of the American of the future is threatened unless greater economic stability comes to the rest of the world. We cannot make America an island in either the military or economic sense.”

So my last word is this—public opinion can count. Any effort that produces, in one country, a better understanding of the other’s outlook and background is helping in a democratic way to produce the right results all

Letter from America

No. 20. MARCH 12, 1943.



For free distribution in U.S. not to be sold.

The Week in America

The press described the American destruction of the Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Sea as the greatest victory of this war achieved by land based planes over surface vessels. . . . Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, announced that after April 1, men employed in specifically non-deferrable occupations will have thirty days in which to transfer to jobs essential to the war effort or register at the United States Employment Bureau. Otherwise they will be classified as eligible for military service. . . . Under-Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, announced that 70,000 thousand-pound bombs were manufactured in January. February plane production totalled 5,500. . . . President Roosevelt celebrated his tenth anniversary in the White House by taking time off from his busy schedule for special religious services attended by Government officials and their families.

The International Red Cross announced that a mercy ship at an east coast port was loading food, clothing and medical supplies for war prisoners in German-held countries of Europe. . . . Madame Chiang Kai-Shek entered her second week with the undisputed title, "Washington's most popular guest." . . . The Treasury Department began the distribution of a new zinc-coated steel penny which looks at first glance like an oversized 10 cent piece. . . . Daily newspaper circulation reached its all-time record high of 44,492,000 last year, an increase of 2,000,000 over the previous year. . . . The Gallup poll on possibilities of a fourth term for President Roosevelt found 44 per cent. of the voters with definite opinions in favour of a fourth term if war is over at election time, and 58 in favour if the war is still going on. Six out of every ten voters are said to have already made up their minds that Roosevelt will run, although the nominating convention are still 16 months away, and the President has given no indication of his intentions.

In Cleveland, Jack and Heintz Incorporated, makers of plane parts, are pouring 80 per cent. of their net profits into a reserve fund to provide 6,200 post-war jobs, President William Jack announced. He asserted: "I have promised my associates that there will be no post-war lay-offs." . . . According to the War Production Board, American housewives are cooking with glass these days. Metal shortages have reduced former kinds of cast iron cooking utensils from 200 to 12. Sales of glass have tripled since Pearl Harbor. . . . The naval aircraft carrier, *Monterey*, has been launched at the Camden shipyards. It is the fifth to be launched there in the last six months.

Motorists were cheered up when rubber director William Jeffers stated that the rubber program was progressing smoothly and that synthetic tires were likely to be available to civilians by the end of 1943. . . . The *Journal of the American Medical Association* reported that United States soldiers were suffering less from winter-time ailments than the civil population. . . . Westinghouse Electric Company reported that America's fighting men in tropical jungles were now armed against malaria and

BERLIN BISHOP SPEAKS

NEW YORK

There has been widespread American comment on the pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishop of Berlin, Count Konrad von Preysing, making a clear protest against totalitarianism, the execution of hostages and persecution of the Jews. The pastoral letter was circulated throughout Germany on New Year's Day and was published recently in the Swedish newspaper *Tratt Alla*.

"Only God can be the foundation of right," said the Bishop. "Every deviation from right and justice will sooner or later be destroyed by Divine principles."

"It is such a principle that the life of an innocent individual, whether an unborn child or a person weakened with age, is sacred and that the innocent shall not be punished with the guilty or in place of the guilty. Neither the individual nor the community can create a law against this eternal principle."

Attacking the idea of the Totalitarian State, which has developed since the 18th century, the Bishop said: "The State began to be interpreted as a manifestation or even incarnation of God. One talked about freedom or independence for the individual or the community, but this is not freedom protected by the eternal law. This is not freedom originating in truth."

"From this negation of God's sovereignty must necessarily follow legal insecurity and confusion. In the place of the law comes force. Against this false philosophy of force we must more strongly than ever emphasize the right of the individual family and the people."

"The Church has always opposed unlimited individualism. With the same energy it must now protect the individual against the exaggerated demands of the State or the nation. The individual cannot, and must not, be entirely sacrificed to the State, people, or race."

"The right to inviolability of freedom, property and marriage cannot be withdrawn from those who are not of our blood. In the other world nobody, not even Germans, have rights or wrongs, and especially during war, when, on the surface, might decides all, the Divine right must not be abrogated."

TO DISCUSS POST-WAR TASKS

WASHINGTON

Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, has announced that invitations will soon go out to all the United Nations to attend a meeting to explore in a careful, thorough and systematic way world problems in the economic field. Mr. Welles indicated that the conference which is soon to take place is the one described by President Roosevelt last week as dealing largely with food problems for the entire world after the War.

President Roosevelt had consulted at that time with the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, Mr. Welles, Dr. Leo Pasovolski, Dr. Isaiah

LABOR IN THE POST-WAR WORLD

By

ROBERT J. WATT

(International Representative, American Federation of Labor, and Member, U.S. War Labor Board)

American men and women, fighting to preserve their way of life, are today being killed, wounded or captured in the areas of conflict. The people want the war fought to the earliest and most complete victory possible. The prospects are that the fight will be long and tough and dangerous, and the United Nations Allies can be sure they must fight hard to win victory over the foes who would enslave them.

We in America know full well that our prospects would be grim if we had not a British air and sea front against the Nazis, a Chinese land front against the Japanese, and a Russian land front against the Nazi mechanized divisions.

We know that the British people have long ago put into practice a people's war—a labor and management and government war.

Out of the fumes of Fascist-Nazi propaganda of the past twenty years has emerged an indomitable and poisonous suggestion that the masses of common people are incapable of self-government. Using the prejudices of which people are unfortunately capable, the preachers of hate have sought to foment the egotistical ideology that the masses are incapable of handling their own affairs as individuals. They have sought to prove that the masses are destructive of community well-being, if entrusted with a share in managing either political or economic affairs of the group.

The Fascists have disregarded the fact that the democratic concept of government is based on the consent of the governed and founded on the recognition of reasonableness among the people of any community—a reasonableness which established law as a rule of conduct by which all yield a little in order to be protected in the possession of the basic essentials.

St. Augustine propounded this in his thesis that justice is the characteristic which distinguished the State from the robber band. In a broader way it can be seen in the spirit of modern civilization as it struggled out of the muck of ancient efforts by man to better his way of life.

What obscured more general recognition of the essentially contractual basis of government was the rise of modern industrialism during the predominance of the Adam Smith doctrine of laissez-faire, which set the standards of the jungle as the law of economics. Even though the robber band had been discovered as a way of community life by the overwhelming pressure of popular government, the evils of economic jungle barbarism were overlooked in the popular ignorance of the artificiality of the "law" which sanctioned brute force as the way of economic life under the capitalism of machine production.

It is a harsh anomaly that this resurgence of a discredited and outworn anarchy should have occurred in our economic life even in the centers of political democracy a century and a half ago. The economic barbarism has in effect jeopardized the existence of the political civilization in so

Letter from America

No. 21. MARCH 19, 1943.



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The Week in America

The American press, editorially and in the news columns, pointed out that the rising tide of Allied offensive on all fronts was growing. . . . The Governor of Texas, Dr. Stevenson, announced the signing of the unprecedented agreement between the State and its 300,000 war industry workers, banning all strikes, slow-downs, stoppages and unnecessary absenteeism. . . . The New York Public Library says that parents, wives and sweethearts of soldiers have been borrowing heavily books on letter writing. One wife asked for a book on love letters, explaining that she had never before been separated from her husband, and therefore did not know how to write love letters, but wanted to find out quickly. . . . Maspower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced a joint program of the Selective Service Bureau and the Department of Agriculture to make sure that necessary farm labor was not drafted, thus protecting the nation's food supply. . . . Secretary of Navy Knox announced that Governor Stassen of Minnesota was going to enter the Navy but did not disclose his assignment. . . . Announced United States war casualties to date total 68,650. . . . OPA Administrator Brown announced a 16 per cent. increase in the coffee ration during the next coupon period. . . . The War Department announced plans for commissioning from civil life 9,900 physicians in 1943.

* * * * *

In the New York theatre Helen Hayes has her biggest smash hit since "Victoria Regina," now that she has arrived in "Harriet," an appealing dramatic biography of the lady who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. . . . The Hollywood Academy Awards banquet was, as usual, the cinema city's biggest affair of the year. Boh Hope, acting as Master of Ceremonies, gave the "Oscars" a long-time knock, singing: "You'd be so Nice to Come Home to Me," and said he himself had not received an "Oscar" because of shortages. He added: "last year they were short of metal, this year of talent." . . . The War Department announced the start of a new weather training program to graduate by the middle of 1945 more than 10,000 meteorologists for the staff of the Army Air Force world-wide forecasting system.

The United States launched the 1,100th merchant ship since Pearl Harbor. . . . A nation-wide broadcast commemorated the 141st anniversary of the founding of West Point. . . . New York held its most extensive air-raid test, with planes overhead, searchlights in action and anti-aircraft guns firing blanks. . . . Lend-lease has been extended for another year. . . . The press editorialized extensively on Roosevelt's "Freedom from Want" plan. . . . William McCleskey Martin, Jr., who left his job as President of the New York Stock Exchange in 1941 to become a buck private is a major.

* * * * *

A Maryland air-raid warning spotted three flashlight slowly moving down the street, violating black-out regulations. It was three women who explained "we were window shopping." . . . Playwright William Saroyan's first novel, *The Human Comedy*, has been selected as the new book of the month, and thus becomes a best seller.

DEMOCRACY LOOKS BEYOND THE WAR

#19

By FRANCIS BIDDLE.
Attorney General of the United States.

The immediate aim of the United States in fighting this war is to win both the war and the peace that is to come. For as President Roosevelt said: "It is useless to win a war unless it stays won. . . . We are united in seeking the kind of victory that will guarantee that our grandchildren can grow and, under God, may live their lives free from constant threat of invasion, destruction, slavery, and violent death." Thus we seek for ourselves the chance to develop our democracy in our own way, free from external restraint.

What we seek for others was stated by the President and Winston Churchill in August, 1941. As unequivocally as words can tell, they said that "their countries seek no aggrandizement. . . . desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. . . . respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live . . . (with) sovereign rights and self-government restored." Nor did the Atlantic Charter stop with guarantee of political integrity. Access to trade and raw materials, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security were among the "common principles." Freedom of the seas, abandonment of the use of force, and, correlatively, the establishment of a permanent system of general security are among the stated aims. When to these are added the President's emphasis on the four freedoms everywhere, it is difficult to see how democratic hopes and democratic faith could be articulated in plainer terms.

It is in the nature of these hopes that, while they add much to the force of our arms, many of them cannot be realized by the force of arms alone. The force that holds men in bondage can be broken by superior force; the starvation that makes them slaves can be dissipated by giving them food; the ignorance that binds them to earth can be dispelled by the knowledge that points to the stars. But what men do with freedom depends in the end upon themselves.

DEMOCRACY'S CONCERN

Democracy is at bottom a concern for individual human beings. It is upon them that we must depend for the fruition of our hopes; it is for them that the hopes are dear. Men cannot be made by having the state give them their ideas, choose their leaders, provide their religion. Government—however efficient—is not an end, but a means. The people are the end, the men and women who make their governments to suit their lives. Thought of us an end, set free of the needs of the human beings it is intended to serve, government, turning mechanical, must become either impotent or brutal.

In Fourteen Minutes

NEW YORK

In the fourth quadruple launching at an east coast shipyard recently four new destroyers for the United States Navy.

This bold democratic faith is affirmed not only by liberals, but by groups that we think of as properly conservative. A "blueprint" for the post-war world was drawn last September at the Inter-American Seminar on social studies called by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Condemning totalitarianism, calling for the establishment of "a just and free order for all the peoples," the statement speaks of the necessity to make economic life serve the general good of all mankind through the free organization of business, labor, farmers, and the professions, assisted and supervised by government. Implicit in the statement is the insistence that the rights of men must be further protected and enhanced.

The preservation and exercise of individual rights, the Seminar holds, should "obtain recognition and protection in every social order. Democracy, whatever its deficiencies may have been in the past, is certainly opposed to totalitarianism. Social reform is necessary immediately. People must get their just wage. They must have economic security. Access to ownership must be broadened as widely as possible. Free organization of labour must be guaranteed. The poor must live well. The purpose and justification of the war is not vengeance, but the establishment of a just and free order for all the peoples of the world."

TIME AND HISTORY

If we hurry our heads in the sand until the martial winds have passed, we shall not raise them at the end with vision unimpaired. For most of the purposes of thought there is in truth no sharp break between the peace and the war. In the continuum of time and history a new order does not emerge from a picture book; it is necessarily a part of what has gone before. In that sense the peace is a part of the war, just as the war was led to the peace of the unjust peace that ended the last great war. The force of arms and the establishment of order shortly will be followed by the patient work of relief and rehabilitation. Even while the soldier stands guard, the doctor, the engineer, the relief worker will point to the tasks of peace—releasing as they work the pent-up constructive energy of newly liberated lands. Ancient fears of entangling alliances, the traditional instinct to view the problems of the Old World as essentially dissimilar from our own will not compete with the pressing realities of hope and need that will accompany and follow the war.

This is not to say that there are no difficulties in the road ahead or that we can underestimate what difficulties there are. Some of them, indeed, involve recurrent issues in the patterns of democratic thinking.

FEAR OF CHANGE

There is, first, the fear of change, and with it the failure to realize that while the democratic purpose is constant, the special functions of democracy are constantly being transformed. Yet such change, destructive as it may be to accustomed ways of thinking, is of the essence of a democratic life. If democracy is ultimately

Letter from America

No. 22. MARCH 26, 1943.

For free distribution in Europe
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The Week in America

The nation listened with interest as President Roosevelt's press conference disclosed that the Government was paying closest attention to post-war plans. The President announced that consideration was being given to various phases of the situation, and said that perhaps half a dozen United Nations conferences might be called. . . . The press noted editorially the increased popular resistance in the Nazi dominated countries of Europe. It also pointed out the signs of increasing French unity. . . . In Philadelphia an army engineer colonel said that the first five hundred wooden oil-driven barges would be launched this week.

The Institute of Life Insurance reported that American Life Insurance companies had paid death benefits totalling fourteen million dollars to the families and beneficiaries of men in the armed forces who had been killed in action or died of natural causes during the first year of the war. . . . The House of Representatives unanimously passed a senate-sponsored resolution condemning German outrages against civilian populations in the occupied countries. . . . The Federal Court in New York revoked the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn, former German-American bureau leader. . . . The Navy announced officially that twenty-millimetre anti-aircraft shells were being turned out at the rate of 1,000 per minute. . . . The President nominated Lieutenant General Arnold, Air Forces Commander, to be a full General.

British Foreign Secretary Eden occupies the centre of the Washington stage, although specific results of his official conversation have not yet been announced. . . . 2,000 sons and daughters of Ireland marched up Fifth Avenue in observance of St. Patrick's Day. Colorful as ever, the parade took 3½ hours to pass a given point, and included New York Irishmen who had won glory in the first world war. Auxiliary bishops Stephen J. Donohue and J. Francis McIntyre headed the priests' delegation, reviewing the parade from the steps of St. Patrick's cathedral.

The OPA said that the pleasure-driving ban in 17 western states would be lifted this month. . . . War restrictions in automobile speed, designed to conserve rubber and fuel, are responsible for this type of humor: in the forthcoming movie "Swing Shift Maids", James Craig and Ann Southern are planning to elope; he says to her: "Come on, hop in the car, and let's get to Yuma as fast as 35 miles per hour will take us". . . . Writer-comedian Robert Benchley is giving up humor temporarily, and writing a serious biography of Queen Anne. . . . The Maritime Commission announced the launching of six liberty ships and two long-range ships, bringing the total of merchant ships launched since America's entry into the war to 41,300. . . . The Coast Guard reported fine results in the physical training program under Lieutenant-Commander Jack Dempsey, ex world heavyweight champion.

In an east coast city a community war plant set up in a vacant store expanded in four weeks from 6 to 100 workers, who work side by side late into the night without pay, processing mica for the Government. Citizens contributed

MR. STASSEN AND UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON

Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, told the United Nations forum in Constitution Hall here recently, that the time has come "to plan and to establish a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the world."

Mr. Stassen at the age of 36 is the youngest Governor ever to hold that office in the State of Minnesota and he is at present the youngest Governor in the United States. He is of Norwegian, Czechoslovakian and German descent. He first came into national prominence when he was chosen to make the keynote address at the 1940 Republican convention in Philadelphia, and has announced his intention of joining the U.S. navy in April.

Mr. Stassen said: "In response to your invitation, I bring you tonight a message from the Middle West. It is this. The men and women of our farms and factories, our offices and our homes, know about the airplane and the radio and mass production. They had loved ones at Pearl Harbour, on Batuan, at Guadalcanal. They now have sons in Northern Africa, over the Seven Seas, and in European skies. They are overbearing majority of the people of the Mid-West know that walls of isolation are gone forever.

"There is a rising tide of public opinion that no one can sweep aside. It says that the developments of science have made America a part of a closely knit world with new duties, new responsibilities and new opportunities. They are thinking beyond the day of victory in the war. They have resolved that these honoured dead shall not die in vain. They are seeking the answers to the problems of lasting peace in the world of tomorrow.

"Realistically recognising the association of many nations with us in this war, and the fact that together we will have actual jurisdiction over the world on the day of victory, it is my proposal that we begin now to plan and to establish a definite continuing organisation of the United Nations of the world.

"This does not mean that the new level of government will take the place of the national level of government. It will not fundamentally disturb domestic sovereignty. Nations will continue to have their own flags, their own constitutions, their own heritage, their own citizens. The new level should be added to carry out those relations to other nations, which have been unsuccessfully conducted by devious diplomacy, international intrigue, balance of power, extra-territoriality, spirals of rising tariffs, devaluated currencies, making and breaking of treaties and recurring wars.

"This new level of government must emphasise human rights rather than nations' rights. Its cornerstone must be a deep respect for the fundamental dignity of man, of every race and colour and creed. One of the most eloquent pleas that has been made for an enlightened peace came from the lips of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in her message to the United States Congress a few days ago. She said: 'We of this generation, who are privileged to make a better world for ourselves and for posterity, should remember that, while we must not be visionarv,

U.S. SENATORS ON POST-WAR WORLD

NEW YORK

Herewith are offered pertinent excerpts from the recent broadcast "America Calling Europe": "We have said before on this program that these dark days hold more hope than any period in all of long-troubled mankind's history. We have said before that Hitler, by his brutality, convinced us that no nations can live in isolation. We were forced to unite to destroy Nazism and Fascism. From that unity came the structure called the United Nations. Working through lend-lease and other forms of mutual aid, these 31 nations pooled their resources for total war. Four days ago in America something occurred that protected this whole idea of the United Nations. We would like to tell you about it.

"The American public learned that four United States senators were completing the final drafts of certain resolutions; the political complexion of these senators is extremely interesting. Two, Lester Hill of Alabama and Hatch of New Mexico, are Democrats. The other two, Harold H. Burton of Ohio and Joseph Ball of Minnesota, are Republicans. Thus the party supporting the administration and the party opposing are presented. At least three of them at one time expressed isolationist sentiments. None are from the coastal states which are generally regarded as being more interested in European affairs. Two are from former isolationist states. They had been conferring for weeks. Finally their talks were completed. It was learned that Under-Secretary Welles already has given his tentative approval to the ideas behind the resolution.

"According to the United Press, the resolution will place the United States Senate on record as urging the United States to take the initiative in calling a meeting of United Nations' representatives for the purpose of setting up immediately an Allied Council. The following will be its purposes:

- "1. To assist in co-ordinating the military and economic resources of the member nations for the prosecution of the war.
- "2. To establish temporary administration for Axis-controlled areas as they are occupied by United Nations' forces.
- "3. To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation for both the member nations and for the Axis territories occupied by the United Nations' forces.
- "4. To establish a procedure for the machinery of peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements among nations.
- "5. To provide a United Nations' military force to suppress any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

"The resolution concluded thus: 'The Senate further advises any other establishment of such United Nations' organisations as are needed to provide machinery for the delegation of additional specific functions to such organisations and for the admission of other nations to membership, and that member nations must commit themselves to attempt no territorial aggrandisement.'

"As you can see, this promise is of a new post-war world. It conceives a permanent organisation of the United Nations. But, encouraging and enlightening as it is, certain

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 36

LONDON

APRIL, 1943

BEVERIDGE PLAN AUTHOR GUEST AT OUTPOST TEA

Urges International Action to End Unemployment

JUST before his departure for the United States Sir William Beveridge told a distinguished Anglo-American audience that he was going to the United States as a student of the problems of mass unemployment rather than as a salesman for his plan for universal social insurance. He was speaking at a test which the American Outpost in Great Britain held in London in honor of Sir William and Lady Beveridge. In a postscript to his address she said that since their wedding a few months ago she had begun to wonder whether she had married "a man or a report."

The tea was attended by some 300 members and friends of the Outpost. Sir William was introduced by Professor Arthur Goodhart, Brigadier-General Wade Hayes was chairman.

A "two-piece suit"

Sir William regarded social security as a sort of "two-piece suit," he explained. In his report on social insurance, he said he had "cut the trousers," and it was now up to the British people to put them on. That was a domestic problem for Britain to settle for herself, he said. But the "coat" to the suit—the elimination of mass unemployment after the war, he said, was something that would have to be made by international agreement, as it was beyond the power of any single government to solve it by unilateral action.

In his famous report on social insurance, Sir William said he had not touched on the problem of eliminating those periodic industrial slumps which have led to depressions and unemployment "ruining so many lives," in both this country and the United States. This phase of the problem of security was not included in the terms of reference to which his report was confined, he explained.

He was not concerned, he said, with trying to put the Beveridge report "over" either here or in the United States. As far as Britain was concerned, he said he was satisfied the people would take care of the future of the plan themselves. As for the United States, he asserted what was suitable here might be unsuitable there, for while the problems dealt with in his report were common to all countries the methods of solving them necessarily would differ according to local customs and needs.

An International Job

But the maintenance of employment, he continued, was a different thing. It was not something that one country could plan for itself without reference to what other nations were doing, and he said he hoped that greater value would be placed on the problem of international employment.

"It seems to me important," he said, "that as many people as possible in this country, including myself, should understand how the main economic problems are looked at by people in your country; what views you have as to how international trade and finance should be organized, as to how much of private enterprise and how much of state control and state assistance respectively are needed, and of

Arthur L. Goodhart Succeeds Newell In Presidency

THE American Outpost in Great Britain has pleasure in welcoming, as President, Arthur L. Goodhart, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, Oxford. He succeeds Professor Arthur Newell, who has rendered unique service to British-American understanding for many years, and has served as President of the Outpost since its inception.

Arthur Lehman Goodhart was graduated from Yale University and, after post-graduate work at Cambridge University, returned to New York to serve as Assistant Corporation counsel for New York City. A Captain in the United States Army during the last war; counsel to the American Mission to Poland in 1919; a barrister at law and honorary bencher of Lincoln's Inn, London; visiting Professor at Yale, 1929; a member of the Lord Chancellor's Law Revision Committee, London, 1937; editor of the *Law Quarterly Review*,—these are among the many interests and achievements of Professor Goodhart. He is, moreover, modest and possessed of a sense of humor, a Phi Beta Kappa, a nephew of Governor Lehman, and has been actively associated with the American Outpost since 1940.

Good Neighbors United Nations?

MRS. RIDGLEY-FARQUARSON is my starchy, reactionary neighbor, Hermine my colorful Austrian domestic. Both have babies. Both had antique prams.

Now, prams are not to be bought in England today. One black day a wheel of Hermine's pram disintegrated and fell off, and repair

LEASE-LEND SAVES UNCLE SAM'S CASH

ALL of us have heard a great deal lately about Lease-Lend in Reverse—the British side of the famous agreement by which John Bull is helping Uncle Sam save millions of dollars in hard cash, millions of tons of shipping, and millions of man-hours of labor.

The entire project is so vast, however, and its statistics are so staggering, that most average citizens find it hard to visualize just what Lease-Lend in Reverse means to the United States Forces in Great Britain. Who among us can think in terms of millions—or billions? Dollars and cents, shillings and pence are so much more easily understood.

British policy regarding Reciprocal Aid (their name for Lease-Lend in Reverse) is contained in a brief statement, which in itself does little to help us. "It is the established policy under Reciprocal Aid," the statement runs, "for Britain to provide the U.S. Armed Forces, without money payment, all the materials, services and facilities which her resources, productive capacity and labor supply will permit." This might mean anything—or nothing. One has to dig deeper and go beyond all official pronouncements to find out on what a tremendous scale Uncle Sam is benefiting from Reciprocal Aid.

There is hardly a single sphere of activity of the U.S. Armed Forces in Britain of which Reciprocal Aid does not form a part. A day does not pass in the life of a Doughboy in Britain without his being the recipient of Lease-Lend in Reverse. A U.S. ship doesn't sail, a Flying Fortress doesn't take off on a mission, a General doesn't use the telephone, without Reciprocal Aid being involved. The camps the troops live in, the cots they sleep on, the desks they work at, the rifle-ranges they practise on, the vegetables they eat, the uniforms they have cleaned—all this, and thousands of other items from scrubbing brushes to Spifires are theirs as a result of Lease-Lend in Reverse.

John Bull Adopts Doughboy

In fact, although the U.S. soldier depends on Uncle Sam for his pay, a major part of his clothing, equipment and food, he lives as a sort of adopted son of John Bull from the moment he sets foot on British soil.

Reciprocal Aid goes further than providing merely military necessities, however. Even the Doughboy's entertainment and personal appearance come under the agreement.

For when a U.S. soldier or sailor goes on leave, he usually stays at one of the numerous American Red Cross clubs throughout the country. Although he is probably unaware of it, the building which houses the club where he is enjoying his brief spell away from camp is one of those requisitioned by the British Government for the use of the Red Cross, and handed over to that authority without the question of finance ever being raised.

The equipment of American Red Cross clubs is also the fruit of Reciprocal Aid.

As to the soldier's personal appearance, the British Government has organized a wide network of commercial laundries, dry-cleaning establishments and shoe-repair shops which do the work for the U.S. forces as part of

Letter from America

No. 23. APRIL 2, 1943.

For free distribution in U.S.; not to be sold.



The Week in America

A cold wave swept New York, bringing the temperature down to 20 degrees below zero. Twenty people died of exposure. . . . The Census Bureau estimated that the population of the United States was 135,601,000—an increase of 1,800,000 since last year. . . . Captain Joseph Hart, of Pan-American Airways, set a new clipper record for South Atlantic crossings. He made a round trip between Natal in Brazil and a West African airport in 23 hours 39 minutes. . . . President Roosevelt announced that the Government was considering several broad measures to alleviate the farm labor shortage and to keep up the nation's food supply. The first will probably be the release of a furlough of many thousands of service men, the second the formation of a land army recruited largely from women and high school boys and girls, and the third a general draft deferment for farm workers.

The New York Times reported from Switzerland that German aircraft production has been cut nearly one-third as a result of recent air raids. . . . In New York, Wall Street's boom continues, with stocks reaching their highest level in three years. . . . The two sons of J. P. Morrison will share his estate. . . . Secretary of the Navy Knox said that America has dozens of auxiliary aircraft carriers in action, and scores in the process of construction. . . . Wendell Wilkie told the American Friends of Greece that he is dedicating his life to arousing America to take its place in world leadership. . . . Judge Benjamin Lindsey, who gave the United States its juvenile court system, died in Los Angeles. . . . The National Association of Manufacturers reported that post-war economic progress of America could be attained only through co-operation with other nations in "a real effort to maintain world peace."

Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told a House Committee that the service registered 29,000,000 men between 18 and 45. . . . Doctors Helen Tausig and Caroline Chandler, writing in the John Hopkins Hospital bulletin, stated that sulfanilamide was being used successfully in the control and elimination of rheumatic fever. . . . The State Department announced that the United States and American countries have now been elevated to embassy status. . . . The State Department announced the appointment of Dr. James A. Crabtree to chief medical officer of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. . . . Hollywood is filming the story of Sister Kenny, the Australian nurse who discovered a revolutionary treatment for infantile paralysis. Rosalind Russell will play the role. . . . Several indications throughout the country suggest that the nationwide food rationing problem is rapidly shedding much of its confusion, and is moving steadily towards its niche as an integral part of the carefully planned war effort. . . . Casualties among the United States armed forces to date total 73,665. . . . The Press hailed Anthony Eden's speech as doing much to clarify relations between the United States and Britain. . . . A recent issue of Life magazine was for the first time devoted entirely to one subject—

TO PROVIDE WAR RELIEF

WASHINGTON

Post-war help to stricken and starving men and women in Europe will be provided through American Catholic organizations by the newly formed War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. On a far broader scale, this agency will follow in the footsteps of the National Catholic War Council, which helped in Europe's reconstruction after the last war.

Established by the Administrative Board of the Conference, the new body will be directed by Monsignor Brian J. McEntegert, nationally known social work leader. War Relief Services is an undertaking separate from the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Committee, which co-ordinates appeals for and distribution of funds for current relief demands. It will supplement the efforts of the U.S. Government and the Red Cross with the resources and skills of Catholic agencies of mercy throughout the United States. At the same time, it will work with Catholic organizations abroad.

Monsignor McEntegert is a distinguished figure in the child-care field. He served for 21 years as head of the Division of Children of Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, supervising 73 different children's agencies. He has also been President of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, has been active in numerous private and Government welfare agencies and has represented the United States in international social work organizations. Victims of war in Europe and Asia were aided during the last year with 1,322,493 dollars worth of food, clothing, medicines and services distributed through the Bishops' War Emergency and Relief Committee of the United States.

The needs this year will be even greater, according to Archbishop Edward Mooney, of Detroit, the Director. The 1943 collection will be taken up in most archdioceses and dioceses on Laetare Sunday, 4th April. American Catholics are expected to contribute generously.

Half of the funds gathered in 1942 were disbursed by the Pope in areas where American agencies were unable to function, as in Greece, Belgium, The Netherlands, among French peasants, the Croats and the Slovenes, Polish refugees in Russia and refugees in Europe in general. Relief work was also carried on in Malta, Lithuania, Finland, China, among Polish women and children refugees in Turkey, Iran and India, and among American prisoners of war.

"DISCUSS IT NOW"

NEW YORK

In an editorial called "Discuss It Now," *Commonweal*, influential Catholic weekly, declared recently:—

"The crucial points in any post-war debate have to do with yielding some national sovereignty and participating in enforcement of peace. No federation or world government can be worthy of the name unless it is empowered to act itself in the interests of all constituent nations and peoples. This means that at least in certain matters the United States and other members would cede a certain degree of sovereignty to

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND THE WAR

By

WILLIAM H. DAVIS

(Chairman, U.S. National War Labor Board.)

The war is a challenge to collective bargaining—a challenge to extend its frontiers, perfect its techniques and educate its participants.

As a contribution to the United Nations' victory, U.S. labor has agreed to many restrictions. It has given up the right to strike (for the duration) and it has cooperated with President Roosevelt's wage stabilization program in the interest of preventing inflation. But it has by no means placed collective bargaining in a strait-jacket.

A careful examination of the results of the no-strike agreement will show that collective bargaining has been strengthened rather than weakened. The requirements of war made it necessary to put aside for the duration the right to strike, which is so important to normal collective bargaining. U.S. labor's record in keeping this no-strike pledge is something of which the American worker can be proud.

The slowdown of the strike weapon because of strikes have never exceeded one-tenth of one percent in any month since the United States entered the war. In the last month for which there are figures the percentage was down to one-twentieth of one percent.

The slowdown of the strike weapon made it one of the prime duties of the U.S. War Labor Board to preserve collective bargaining. Both the executive order which set up the board, and the one which launched the wage stabilization program, specifically directed it to protect the institution as an asset to wartime America.

ARBITRATION CLAUSES.

The board has been consistent in its position that disputes should be settled around the conference table at the place where they arise, not the U.S. capital. Time and again it has referred disputes back for further bargaining or to procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement. The board has always upheld the hand of the U.S. Conciliation Service, which has by now given it a well-established extension of the collective bargaining procedure in the United States.

Another result of the no-strike agreement has been an increasing emphasis upon the inclusion of arbitration clauses in all contracts.

Long before the United States entered the war, and before the national no-strike agreement, many urged that every labor agreement should contain a covenant not to strike or lock out during the term of the agreement, and to settle by grievance machinery, or finally by arbitration, all disputes about the meaning and application of the agreement. More and more labor agreements have included such stabilizing clauses, particularly in recent years, and universal adoption of such clauses is advocated by many. Both management and labor have shown some reluctance to adopt such clauses in the past. That reluctance is decreasing. It is beginning to be understood that this provision for arbitration is no threat to either side when it is properly limited to the

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 37

LONDON

MAY, 1943

THE HARD WAY

ALWAYS Americans have chosen the hard way. The decision made by the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers could hardly have been easy. More effort was required to fight George III than to give in. A softer people would not have pushed through wilderness, prairie, and mountain to reach the Pacific, or spent four years in one of the grimmest wars of history to settle a question of principle. It was not necessary to support the Cuban cause, and excuses for appeasement could have been found in 1917.

If "American" means anything more than a sterile term in geopolitics it means a man or woman committed by birth to the fearless course, freely chosen.

Today every ounce of sand, steel, and granite in the American character is needed to maintain this exacting tradition, for as a people we are faced with the stiffest demand ever made upon us. We are asked to take our place on an equal footing with nations that have learned what we have had no chance to learn, unless we are indeed the exceptional people that an exceptional history should have made us. We are expected to make a mental leap into the future, propelled only by imagination and will-power, and be prepared to sacrifice as cheerfully, work as hard, fight as bravely, and plan for the future as wisely as those nations that have been tempered by fire.

Caught Off Base

Can we do it? Certainly. Have we done it? Certainly not. The attack on Pearl Harbor caught the American people off base in more ways than one, and the psychological disaster was at least as great as the military. For we were moving on toward a complete realization of what this war is about; the pace was steady, and the direction sure. Had we reached our inevitable goal without interference, the achievement would have been in line with our great tradition, and this would probably have been the last world war.

Now we have lost that chance. The Japanese attack has blurred the issue and confused the aim. It left us with nothing better for a battle cry than "Remember Pearl Harbor," and made possible a mentality that allows apparently intelligent and well-informed Americans to claim even today that our real interest lies in the Pacific, and that Japan is our real enemy. The repudiation of this attitude by Washington is beside the point so long as it is the belief of the little man in Main Street or the big man in Wall Street.

If the American people honestly believe that we are in this war merely because Japan attacked us, then we shall have to fight it all over again in another twenty years, and in the meantime we are handicapping our soldiers as cruelly as if we sent them out to face modern mechanized divisions armed only with pikes and cutlasses. Their psychological equipment is obsolete, yet we expect them to hold their own beside allies that are morally armed to the teeth. The young Pole who bombs Kiel and Essen from a British airfield knows why he is in this war, and what he is fighting for, as does the Norwegian sailor, conveying American gasoline to British or North African ports. So, very definitely, does the British Tommy, for it was he and the people back of

Squander Bug

BRITAIN has lately discovered a dangerous insect which attacks men, women and children indiscriminately at all seasons but is particularly active and virulent on pay-day or just after. Experts in the National Savings Committee first observed the pest and have identified it as the Squander Bug.

Everybody in the country now knows the bug which is easily recognized by its peculiar three-pronged tail and body marking in the shape of a swastika. This pest is being systematically exterminated with the help of local savings committees.

that malady alike of private, national, and international life, the lust for power. There have been outbreaks of it all down the centuries, but this one is merely the most virulent. But because it is more virulent and more widespread, those in the center of it have learned something else—that the world is indeed like the human body, all of a piece, healthy only if all its parts are healthy. On the general acceptance of that fact hangs the question of whether we must fight World War III, an issue yet to be decided. But the British, and the fighting Europeans, and the Chinese, are closer to that awareness than the Americans, not because they are braver, or wiser, or nobler, but because they are nearer.

An Unnatural Mood for Americans

And also because they are not inhibited by a fear of ideals. For some reason, easy to understand but difficult to explain, the American people suffered an odd, shy, nervous reaction after the last war, curiously adolescent in its quality. For over twenty years now we have turned our backs on the American tradition, that bright thread of courage and idealism that ran through all our history from Plymouth Rock to the Argonne. We act as if we were ashamed of it. "Starry-eyed" has become our most contemptuous epithet, "realistic" our highest tribute. This mood is *ersatz* and transient; it is high time we snapped out of it. It is dangerous for us and for our future, for the cold practicality that we mis-name realism is not natural to us, and when we try for it we are likely to run wild and pass stupid legislation like the Neutrality Act or the Smoot-Hawley Tariff. And it is bitterly unfair to the young men that we send to the far corners of the world with only the foggiest notion of why they have to go. It is folly to expect the best from the American soldier if all he is fighting for is to "get back"—to his job, his Buick, or his girl, and if he naively believes that once again he has had to cross the ocean to pull British chestnuts out of the fire. If you deny him an ideal you tie his right hand. And you strip from those that love him the last shield against the casualty lists that are coming.

So we are back where we started. Once again the American people have taken the hard road—not deliberately this time but by compulsion. But it is un-American to be the victim of circumstances. We are a people who have

Americans Wounded In North Africa Arrive in England

WOUNDED American soldiers from the battlefronts of North Africa have been arriving in England where they are receiving every possible care in a new U.S. Army hospital equipped with the most modern medical devices and staffed by a medical corps drawn from one of our great universities.

I talked to soldiers who had been in action for the first time and for the first time knew what death meant. Many hope they will soon be on the battle line once more. Some know they will not fight again. For all there are hours, days and weeks they can never forget.

British and American soldiers lie side by side in the long white wards, for until they are transferred to hospitals nearer their homes the British soldiers returning on the hospital ships share the great structure which British engineers erected and which is now staffed by American doctors and nurses. They tell their stories to one another, these comrades-in-arms.

Starting to Learn How to Fight

There is Corporal Floyd Nye's story. Twenty-three years old, he shied in the battle of the olive grove near Algiers. It was a small unit and a lonely one that went on outpost duty. Manning his Tank Destroyer 75 they waited for the German tanks to come on: they came in larger numbers that expected.

"A German armored car did for me," Corporal Nye said. "The sergeant was killed. I was shot up and that's about that. I'd like to get back. We're starting to learn how to fight. I don't want to break up my instruction."

Gunner Arthur Reading of the Royal Artillery, from Birmingham, also figured in an olive grove battle. The tank battle of November 27 when the Germans tried to force back the advancing Allied line was Gunner Reading's story. "We had 8 guns against 20 Mark IV's that were coming against us. I didn't see much of our own aircraft. This was a time when the guns had to do the stopping."

"We were getting hell from the tanks and from the air. Machine-gun bullets and H.E. got me—hand and thigh. We managed to knock off 14 of the 20 tanks. The Germans paid a high price."

Hell in Sharp Doses

Staff Sergeant Walter Steele, U.S.A., joined the Army when he was sixteen years old. He has been in it ever since. He is now 45. S Sgt. Steele was in the fighting on the Western Front in 1918. He lay long months in the trenches and knows what a bayonet attack means under withering artillery fire. And at 45 he took part in the landing operations at Oran. This is what he says: "The first World War was long drawn out hell. The new type warfare is hell in smaller but sharper doses. We didn't have dive-bombing in the last war."

Taken ill with pneumonia after the Oran operations S Sgt. Steele has returned to Britain. "I'm still in the fight," he says.

It was on the road to Bizerta that Pvt. Edward Pincard, R.A.S.C., of Canterbury,

Letter from America

No. 29. MAY 14, 1943.

For free distribution in Eire;
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The Week in America

A tremendous surge of enthusiasm swept the nation as the Press carried stories telling how the British First Army and the American Second Corps smashed the last Axis strongholds in North Africa. . . . Almost simultaneously, Washington announced that United States forces had occupied and established air bases on two more Aleutian Islands. In New Guinea, Australian and American troops fighting in swamps seized another village. . . . The nation mourned Lieutenant-General Frank M. Andrews and other officials killed in the plane crash off Iceland. The Press hailed the appointment of Lieutenant-General Jacob L. Devers as new Commander of the United States Troops in the European Theater of Operations. . . . Manpower Commission officials prepared for a nation-wide call up of fathers 1st August. . . . Brigadier-General Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former President, and his son Captain Quentin Roosevelt, have been cited for gallantry in North Africa. . . . The President proclaimed June 14 United Nations' Flag Day. . . . Edward R. Stettinius, lend-lease administrator, reported that lend-lease exports for March were the highest yet. . . . Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the 13 billion dollar second war loan had already been under subscribed by 4 billion dollars.

Delegates from Czechoslovakia, Norway, and China to the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, arrived at the New York airport. . . . The Maritime Commission announced the launching of six more merchant ships. The total since Pearl Harbor is now 1,381. . . . The sixth United States Army Medical Center in Washington is testing a new vaccine for the purpose of eradicating tooth decay. They are using as "guinea-pigs" fourteen soldiers and a captain who volunteered as human subjects for trying out the serum. . . . Art scholars and museum officials in New York have organized a committee under the American Council of Learned Societies to help save European art and historical treasures. . . . The New York stock market experienced one of the fastest selling days in recent months. . . . Seventy per cent. of the people interviewed by the Gallup Poll on the advisability of a post-war international police force favored the idea. Only fourteen per cent. voted negatively. . . . Orson Welles, 28 years old actor and producer, was again rejected when he tried to join the army. . . . The War Production Board said that the production of cotton fabrics could be increased about 220 million yards annually.

It was reported that Joseph E. Davies will carry a letter from Roosevelt to Stalin. . . . The Research Institute of America announced that Leon Hershenson, ex head of the Office of Price Administration, will become chairman of the Institute's board of editors. The institute represents 35,000 businesses from corner groceries to huge corporations. . . . With the reduction in ice cream production and shortage in carbonic gas, the soda fountain—traditional American institution—may soon disappear. . . . Under the "pay as you go" bill approved by the House of Representatives, a married American with two children and earning 35 dollars weekly, will pay an income tax of only sixty cents weekly. . . . Hollywood producer, Lloyd Bacon, wants

NAZIS LOOT OCCUPIED EUROPE ON GIGANTIC SCALE

WASHINGTON

For magnitude and ruthlessness the German looting of occupied Europe surpasses all previous conquests in history, the Board of Economic Warfare reports on the basis of a partial listing of the Nazi spoils. Not only has wealth, accumulated over centuries, been carried back to Germany, but the industries, natural resources, and labor power of the occupied countries are under absolute German domination.

Careful estimates indicate that by the end of 1941 German plunder of Europe amounted to at least 90 billion marks, or \$36,000,000,000. Since that time the rate has accelerated and is running into tens of billions of dollars per year. Armaments and other military equipment have been taken from all the vanquished armies in Europe since the incorporation of Austria into the Reich, the reports show.

Thousands of machines have been dismantled and moved to Germany, with laboratory and scientific equipment from the greatest research institutes in Europe. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and fats have been confiscated, public galleries and private collections stripped of art objects, and office furniture, park benches, and the like taken. On April 25, 1941, the German High Command announced that 972 ships totalling some 2,000,000 tons, had been taken over in occupied harbors.

CONFISCATION IN POLAND

Poland is the outstanding example of confiscation of public property. The value there is estimated at \$2,900,000,000, of which the port of Gdynia accounts for \$400,000,000, the Polish steelworks \$320,000,000, and the State forests some \$2,000,000,000. The Polish coal mines in Upper Silesia were turned over to the Bergwerksverwaltung Oberschlesien, a subsidiary of the Reichswerke Hermann Goering.

From France alone German acquired steel scrap to cover normal German exports for three and a half years, plus 1,500,000 tons of oil reserves, 42,000 tons of war copper, 27,000 tons of zinc, 19,000 tons of lead, and lesser but substantial amounts of tin, nickel and quicksilver. Loot included food, soap, shoes, clothing, paper, razor blades, even toothpaste. At Lyons, leather, silk, and canned food were requisitioned in such quantities that 140 trains were needed to haul them to Germany. The trains were not returned.

Over \$1,500,000,000 of military acquisitions

came from Czechoslovakia, including a million rifles, 158,000 machine guns, 1,500 airplanes, 3,000 field guns and mine throwers, and 1,080,000,000 rounds of rifle, and 3,000,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. In Holland, Belgium, and Norway warehouses stocked with rubber, sugar, copra, and other foods and materials were emptied. In Czechoslovakia the looting extended to stocks of laundry in the military hospitals and the iron hinges of barrack doors and windows.

MILITARY BOOTY

Military booty from Austria and Czechoslovakia was sent to South Eastern European countries in exchange for foodstuffs and raw material, only to be recovered later when Germany invaded those countries. Considerable quantities of relatively obsolete equipment were sold to Japan.

Railroad equipment was confiscated in practically all countries under German domination, rolling stock on the Polish lines was taken to the last car. In Bohemia and Moravia the Nazis took nearly 80 per cent. of all railway cars, and rails in good condition were lifted and sent to Germany. The value of requisitioned French rolling stock is estimated at \$320,000,000.

In the matter of private property, the Nazis applied many methods, including outright confiscation without indemnity, sale under duress at unilaterally fixed prices, and transfer of industrials and assets controlled by central Banks and Insurance Companies. An office of Trusteeship, Haupttreuhandstelle-Ost, was formed to take over Polish property if such action was required for "the strengthening of Germandom." Within a year after the fall of Poland, this organization expropriated 294 large, 9,000 medium sized, and 76,000 small industrial works, and 9,120 large and 112,000 small trading firms.

GERMANY'S SPOILS

Germany's spoils in Europe fall into several categories:

- (1) Windfall gains from plunder and confiscation.
- (2) Continuing occupation charges upon the conquered people, ostensibly to meet the cost of maintaining German troops in their territories; and
- (3) Unpaid clearing balances, arising from the delivery of goods to Germany for which repayment has not been made.

A study of the so-called occupation costs reveals that they are set at sums far above actual costs and, therefore, represent a deliberate policy of concealed looting. The outstanding example of this procedure is found in France, where the German authorities have accumulated large balances of francs, which are used to buy shares in French concerns on the Paris Bourse, and all types of food and raw materials. They also are used to finance participation and labor for extensive fortifications, airfields and submarine bases.

French occupation costs were set at the time of the Armistice at 100,000,000 francs per day; later this was reduced to 300,000,000, but in November, 1942, at the time of the occupation

Willkie on Russia

"Many among the democracies fear and mistrust Soviet Russia. They dread the inroads of an economic order that would be destructive of their own. Such fear is weakness. Russia is neither going to eat us nor seduce us. That is—and this is something for us to think about—that is, unless our democratic institutions and our free economy become so frail through abuse and failure in practice as to make us soft and vulnerable. The best answer to Communism is a living, vibrant, fearless democracy—economic, social, and politi-

Letter from America

No. 30. MAY 21, 1943.



For free distribution in Europe
not to be sold.

The Week in America

The intense interest throughout the nation in the Tunisian victory, topped by the arrival of Churchill, and especially Wavell and others whose presence tends to indicate that military attention to Japan is near, pushed into the background attention to domestic affairs. . . . The northern half of the nation at last enjoyed some relief from winter cold and snow. . . . The Office of Price Administration speeded its drive on food regulation violators, as Congress debated new tax plans and the renewal of trade pacts. . . . President Roosevelt was host to two presidents, Benes of Czechoslovakia, and Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia. . . . An airlines firm filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board an application to establish the first "seadrome" route between the United States and Great Britain. The route would have three steel floating islands, each valued at 10 million dollars, and spaced at 800-mile intervals across the Atlantic. They would be available to all nations. . . . The War Production Board, announcing the curtailment of the output of machine guns, said that the United States was at last "close to victory." For the first time in its history the nation has a physical plant adequate to make maximum use of its resources in men, skill and materials.

The Office of Defense Transportation announced that 168 all-steel petroleum tank barges with a total carrying capacity of 1,600,000 barrels would be constructed immediately for operation in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. . . . In Washington Dr. Margaret Knaighl, Dean of the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, has been commissioned a major in the Army Medical Corps. She is the first woman to be given a commission as doctor in the regular army. . . . The *New York Times* reported that the film, "Mission to Moscow," based on the book by Ex-Ambassador Davies, broke all attendance records in its first four days in Hollywood. . . . The War Department announced that its goal of an 8,200,000-man army by the end of the year remained unchanged. . . . Naval sources revealed that more than 11 million gross tons of Allied merchant shipping had sailed to North Africa between November 8th and May 8th. Losses by enemy action total only 2.6 per cent. . . . Meanwhile the War Department said that the United States army air forces and the RAF had destroyed 2,000 enemy planes, while losing only 770 of their own during the last six months of the Tunisian campaign.

It was announced at the President's press conference that American production of war planes was greater than that of all the other nations of the world combined. . . . The State Department announced that the President had designated Miss Josephine Schain delegate to the United Nations Conference on Security and War Manpower Commission, and Chester Davis, War Food Administrator, jointly issued a statement that leaves of absence to permit industrial workers living on small farms to plant harvest crops were advocated strongly. . . . The Office of Price Administration granted special allotments of petrol up to five gallons for servicemen on furlough lasting three days. The nation celebrated National Foreign

BIG EVENTS FOLLOW MEETINGS OF UNITED NATIONS' LEADERS

WASHINGTON

Prime Minister Churchill's current visit to President Roosevelt has caused observers to recall the momentous developments following their four similar past meetings.

Their first meeting in mid-August of 1941, aboard the British battleship *Prince of Wales* off the coast of Newfoundland resulted in the Atlantic Charter.

The second meeting was on December 22, 1941, in the White House, fifteen days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Five days later Churchill addressed the Congress of the United States, and said: "I think it would be quite reasonable to hope that the end of 1942 will see us quite definitely in a better position than we are in now, and that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale."

It was revealed then that Churchill and Roosevelt made far-sighted plans which resulted in the subsequent landings in North Africa. Referring to the meeting of December, 1941, Mr. Churchill told the Parliament on November 10, 1942, two days after North Africa landing, said: "On my first visit to Washington, after the United States was attacked by Japan, Germany and Italy, Mr. Roosevelt favored the idea of French North Africa being especially suitable for American intervention in the western theater of war. This view is fully shared by us."

For the third time the two leaders met in Washington for a four-day conference beginning on November 10, 1942. They issued a joint statement saying that the objective of the conference was: "The earliest maximum concentration of Allied power"

Recalling this June conference, the *New York Times* reported that: "President Roosevelt, in his press conference of November 10, 1942, said he had asked Churchill in December, 1941, to return to Washington the end of May or the beginning of June to consider the issue of an offensive. By the end of June, a joint agreement on the African offensive was reached. After this conference the Prime Minister flew to Moscow to acquaint Stalin with the decisions made."

Mr. Churchill, speaking to Parliament on November 30, said: "When I was leaving the Kremlin in mid-August, I said to Premier Stalin 'when we have decisively defeated Rommel in Egypt, I will send you a telegram.' He replied 'when we make our counter offensive here—"

and he drew an arrow on the map—'I will send you a telegram.' Both messages duly arrived, and both were thankfully received."

In the fourth meeting at Casablanca last January, Roosevelt and Churchill formulated the terms of unconditional surrender which characterized the French, British and American terms dictated to and accepted by the vanquished Axis forces in North Africa. In a broadcast from Washington on February 12, 1943, President Roosevelt said "the decisions reached and actual plans made at Casablanca were not confined to any one theater of war or any one continent or ocean or sea. Before this year is out it will be made known to the world in actions rather than in words that the Casablanca conference produced plenty of news, and it will be had news for the Germans, Italians, and Japanese."

The current meeting is of global character, what with the presence of so many British and American war experts from all the theaters of activity. It is set against the impressive background of recent developments throughout all the fighting fronts. Taken together, the triumph in Tunisia, the American advances in the Pacific area, the tremendous shattering air attacks by Allied bombers over Germany and occupied countries, and the United States successes in the Aleutians in landing on Attu island, thus by-passing Kiska, all point to the increasing power of the United Nations' drive towards victory.

The importance of the victories in North Africa was expressed by Frank Kingdon, radio news analyst from North Africa.

He said "the victory of Tunisia has changed the whole pattern of the war. Its effects will be felt on every continent. Far-away Tokyo is almost as much affected as Berlin. Up to now we have been fighting in separate areas. Now, with the control of Africa and the Mediterranean Sea, we can run an unbroken line from North Africa through Egypt, Palestine and Iran to Russia and, going the other way, to India, which is so important for Burma and China."

"This unbroken line runs between Axis powers of Europe and Japan, which meant that we can fight both of them from supply lines that feed from all the reserves we have. To put it another way, we now have one strong line making possible a plan for our total effort on all global lines, instead of planning in terms of separate campaigns."

THE MAGNITUDE OF TOTAL WAR

WASHINGTON.

Here are some facts showing the great differences between the present total war and differences that were in 1917-18. They make clear why American civilians, with their great wealth of natural resources, must get along with fewer things. The differences were set forth by the Office of War Information as follows:—

This war's demands show, for instance, that a U.S. Mechanized Division burns up 18,000 gallons of gasoline an hour proceeding at normal speed. A heavy bomber at cruising speed uses 200 gallons of gasoline, and a fighter plane needs 100 gallons in an hour. Monthly supplies for each United States fighting man on a world

Reflecting sharp emphasis on the increased mechanization of war, the quantity of petroleum and petroleum products shipped overseas in the first twelve months of this war was more than eighty times that of the same period in the first twelve months of the 1917-18. Instead of horses, mules, and forage, the U.S. overseas forces now get trucks, tractors, bulldozers, gasoline and oil. In the first year of the 1917-18 war, the U.S. sent just one airplane abroad—a revealing comparison with the thousands that went overseas during the past year.

When the 1917-18 war ended, the U.S. army in France had 241 tanks, most of which had been provided by Great Britain and France. In this war that many have been shipped on a single

NEWS AND FEATURES

Number 1, *Issue 1* Issued by The U.S. Office of War Information, 1 Grosvenor Square, London

WHAT WAR-DIET MEANS TO U.S. HOUSEWIVES

Rationing Systems Compared

Now that America's food-rationing programme is in full swing the American housewife starts the headache of the British housewife when she plans her meals and goes shopping. First-day, Mrs. America, like Mrs. British, must head her shopping list with rationing.

Allowing for obvious differences in supply and demand and food emphases normal to both countries in peacetime, a comparison of rationing here and in the United States shows that the people of America and Britain are now making the same sacrifice for the war.

All of America's essential foods were put under control within 28 days. On March 1, an initial points system allowed 48 points per person per week for meat, 200 for eggs, 10 for canned, dried, salted and frozen foods. On March 29, a second system allowed 15 points per person per week for meats, cheese, butter, margarine and other fats and oils. Sugar and coffee were both rationed last year.

Diets Compared

There is one fundamental difference between the rationing of meat, cheese, butter and other fats in Britain and the United States. The American points system is elastic. Within the limits of the sixteen points per individual American woman, the individual American can ration her own rationing preferences. A small meat eater can use most of his points for cheese and butter without declaring himself a vegetarian by belief or medical necessity.

When rationing British and American rationing to a least common denominator, we must consider the normal food habits of both countries. British women continue to rely on the monotony of America's wartime diet.

| | | |
|--|-----------------------|------|
| of beef, mutton, lamb, pork, veal, poultry, fish, etc. | 4 ounces of beef | 1.75 |
| allowances into their American equivalents: | 2 ounces of cheese | 2 |
| British Rations equal to U.S. Points | 2 ounces of margarine | 1.25 |
| 4 ounces of bacon | 2 ounces of lard | .62 |

Less than nine and one-half points are left for meats, including those in a pound of steak (not sirloin or fillet) or a half-pound of brains or tripe; or a pound of hamburger; a pound of pork kidneys; a quarter of a pound of uncooked tongue and a quarter of a So. Mrs. American will scarcely benefit from the cattle that herd on the vast plains of her cattle-breeding country. If she has the advantage from the vast plains of her cattle-breeding country, it can be measured in meat rationing. If she has a week—and even that is problematical.

American Workers Help on Farms

A new wrinkle in the U.S. war effort has produced a new word in

POST WAR PLAN

The U.S. National Resources Planning Board, charged with planning the post-war plans for the utilization of resources, has issued a nine-point programme. Based on President Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, it is a simple restatement of objectives for the people of the United States, for the people of the other Nations. Here are the rights for which they are fighting:

1. The right to work usefully and creatively through the productive years;
2. The right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life, in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and character; a right to a fairer, more socially valuable service;
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care;
4. The right to security with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident;
5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labour, irresponsible public authority, arbitrary public monopolies; and unregulated monopolies;
6. The right to come and go to speak or to be silent, free from the symptoms of secret political police;
7. The right to equality before the law with equal access to justice in fact;
8. The right to education for personal growth and happiness;
9. The right to leisure, recreation, adventure, life and take part in an advancing civilization.

Science Aids Air Offensives

Radio Rivets and Steel Alloys Speed U.S. War Production

Industrial ingenuity and research contribute what is known as the "radio rivet" Allied air superiority which was to victory in Tunisia. The time we hear that the men in the factories are responsible for the speeding aircraft from U.S. assembly lines into battle.

The new American devices include: a new method of separating crude oil which steps up the power of already powerful American gasolines; new "cracking" crude oil produces aviation fuel of the highest grade; new urgent needs of the aircraft industry; and new rivets, exploded and driven home by radio, which are helping to send mass production of "cracking" crude oil into high gear. The new method of separating crude oil which steps up the power of already powerful American gasolines; new "cracking" crude oil produces aviation fuel of the highest grade; new urgent needs of the aircraft industry; and new rivets, exploded and driven home by radio, which are helping to send mass production of "cracking" crude oil into high gear. The new method of separating crude oil which steps up the power of already powerful American gasolines; new "cracking" crude oil produces aviation fuel of the highest grade; new urgent needs of the aircraft industry; and new rivets, exploded and driven home by radio, which are helping to send mass production of "cracking" crude oil into high gear.

The Socoy-Vacuum Company, responsible for the development, is now the new method, and has made the laboratory-tested catalysts available to all oil refiners. According to company officials, the new high-purity catalysts used in supercharged petrochemical plants are producing better crusting operation or better contact operation, depending upon the results desired.

Meanwhile new alloy steels are being developed which will use the new planes which will use the new

'Know Your Allies' Taught in School

An educational project designed to acquaint students with the history and culture of the United Nations

May

Rationing Systems Compared

Allowing for obvious differences in supply and demand and food emphases normal to both countries in peacetime, a comparison

Diets Compared

When reducing British and Ameri-

American Workers' Help on Farms

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| British Rations equal to U.S. Points | |
| 4 ounces of bacon | 1.75 |
| 4 ounces of cheese | 2 |
| 4 ounces of butter | 1 |
| 4 ounces of margarine | 1.25 |
| 2 ounces of lard | .62 |

American Workers' Help on Farms

The U.S. National Resource Planning Board, charged with developing post-war plans for

1. The right to work usefully, and creatively through the productive years;

4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age want, dependency, sickness, un-

7. The right to equality before the law with equal access to justice in fact;

U.S. Women Join

**Radio Rivets and Steel Alloys
Speed U.S. War Production**

new method of separating crude oil which steps up the power of already plentiful American gasolines; new fuels. The U.S. War Board makes this comment: "We are inclined to..."

The Socom Vacuum Company, responsible for the development, is now bringing into full production under a new method, and has made the use in engines, propellers, frames, and specialist equipment.

Know Your Allies? First constructed with a charge at the end of the line was then used to change, which expanded

The new programme is named

New Power

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN
LIBRARY #30

LETTER No. 38

LONDON

JUNE, 1943

OUTPOST HEARS AMERY ON INDIA—PAST AND FUTURE

BRITAIN'S MOBILE LABOR

INDIA—a vast continent with its diversity of races and religions—may well find the American system of government, a federation of states, the one on which an Indian constitution can best be modeled, the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, told an Anglo-American audience of 200 people on May 6th, at an American Outpost meeting in London.

Mr. Amery gave a very able summary of the Indian position, historically and at the present moment. He pointed out the tendency of many people, and certainly many Americans, to oversimplify the problem of Indian independence.

"Her population of nearly 400,000,000 people is at least as diversified in race and language as are the people of Europe," Mr. Amery sketched the differences between Europe and India, adding that unlike Europe India has no natural internal frontiers and no effective barriers behind which clearly separated states of nationalities grew up. He suggested that British rule had given to India in the English language not only a common medium, but a common basis of political thinking. "That this would inevitably lead in the long run to the extension to India of our own free institutions was foreseen and desired from the start."

Hope for Future

Mr. Amery reviewed the recent history, including Sir Stafford Cripps' mission and the reasons for its failure, which have been fully

outlined in White Papers and publicized in the American press. He expressed the hope that India would be able to resolve her internal difficulties and "attain the full freedom which we all desire for her on agreed constitutional lines." He expressed the view that after the war a free India, in association with the United Nations, would one day be a leading world power.

Lord Hailey, ex Governor of Punjab and of the United Provinces, spoke very briefly at the conclusion of Mr. Amery's speech. He is well known to American audiences and a recognized authority on India. The most interesting point Lord Hailey made was that British private capital invested in India today is only some £250,000,000, which is about the equivalent to that invested in the Argentine railways alone. Britain's trade with India is less by £12,000,000 than her total trade to the Union of South Africa and less by £8,000,000 of that with Australia. He concluded by asking Americans: "You approach this matter idealistically, you have your own ideals of freedom, freedom not only for yourselves but for other nations in the world, will you not allow some of our own idealism, will you not allow us to believe that we cannot break off now our obligations to India, and that we cannot leave her in a state of dissension, perhaps of civil war? . . . It is not a question whether England has any right to stay in India; it is a question whether in the present circumstances she has any right to leave it."

LONDON LOOKS AT AMERICA

"WHY do Americans laugh more than we do?" a London schoolboy asked an American. "On the radio programs from America the audience is laughing all the time, and sometimes to us it doesn't seem funny at all. Do you have more of a sense of humor than we do?"

An exhibition called "America Marches" was presented in London in April by the Ministry of Information and the U.S. Office of War Information. British interest in America has increased very much during the past few years, particularly among the younger people, who have a sound education in American geography and sometimes in American history, but whose impressions of American social conditions are a curious mixture of inaccuracy and acute observation, derived largely from the movies.

"Is it true," asked one, "that Americans eat mostly tinned food? In the pictures whenever they are hungry they go to the refrigerator and take something out. You never see them cooking a meal like."

"Of course, ma'am, can you buy drugs in drug stores?"

"Why are there always Negro servants on the trains? Are all American servants black?"

"Where are there more coeducation in America than here?" The boys agreed that it was a splendid idea to know more girls.

"Do you drive your cars as fast as it looks in the pictures? Do you have any speed limits? Sometimes the fire engines seem to go about 150 miles an hour."

"In America do you call the language 'English'? I thought you would call it American." The boy meant to cast no reflections on American pronunciation of the common language.

He was simply surprised that the country which had become politically independent of England should continue to call its language by that name.

"Why do Americans talk all the time about the shortage of tires? Do they mind so much?"

"Why do Americans have a higher standard of living than we do?" "Is it true that it is because you buy so much on hire-purchase (instalments)?"

"Do you collect salvage like we do?"

"Do you save table scraps for pig food?"

"Do you have British restaurants (communal food centers)? But of course you wouldn't call them that. Do you have American restaurants?"

"Do you have a Junior Air Force?"

"Do you have youth organizations like we do?" Another boy broke in. "They wouldn't need them because they stay in school longer than we."

They are Learning Fast

There was a pause, and one little boy asked, "What is the capital of Florida?" The American guide swallowed, said she thought it was Jacksonville, but would have to look it up. "Tallahassee," said the little boy quietly, with a gleam of satisfaction in his eye.

Girls' schools were shyer, but just as curious about American life. "Do Americans really live in those marvellous homes we see in the pictures?"

"Are Americans Jackson, instead of

WHEN the Allies, invading the Continent, confront the enemy with unwelcome variations of old weapons and perhaps with surprises, they will show the world the second front which began in British war industry in January.

In the invasion excitement it is unlikely that anyone will remember the offensive that began, with 1943, in the factories. But two groups deserve particular credit. They are the belittled and harassed civil servants who enforce Britain's wartime industrial dictatorship, and the grimy, dowdy preoccupied army of conscripts, mostly women, who are Britain's mobile labor force.

Together these two are opening the lanes for invasion as precisely, if not so dramatically, as the sappers who cut wire and lift mines. Without them the London planners could call for weapons, the raw materials could arrive, the factories accept contracts and retool—still the implements of invasion would not be available.

For Britain's shortage of Labor, tightest of all her production limitations, had a year ago reached the point where, simply, there were no more hands, either untrained or skilled, to be commanded to the workshops.

Floating Force

Britain's Ministries of Labor and Supply broke the bottleneck. In Whitehall it was decided that certain classes of labor, particularly girls of military age (16 to 22) and women without young children at home, would be considered mobile. Somebody labeled them the "Floating Force." As armies do, they move to the most urgent production fronts. With the decision made, the Whitehall planners left it to their district offices to transfer the workers to whatever workshops needed them most.

The policy went into practice in January. By now local officials of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Supply, which is provision agent for the army, have combed thousands of workers out of less essential production and placed them in more urgent jobs. For example, in one of Britain's busiest industrial districts whose population including three cities has increased by 750,000 in three years, 10,000 workers have been transferred from one factory to another, sometimes in another town, and the rate of transfer increases.

Typical of the process was a recent week's transfer of 250 women to factories now concentrating on making a new weapon. From three factories, one making shells, one making castings, one making fuse caps, government officials combed out the 250 workers, repatched them overnight to four other factories.

In the shell factory it was, paradoxically, production efficiency which caused the local labor office to withdraw workers for the Floating Force. This factory delivered its first shell casings in June, 1941. By this spring its output was so high—and the nation's stock of these shells so great—that the Ministry of Supply could afford to restrict output by draining off labor.

Working conditions in this factory are excellent. It is well-lighted, clean-floored, well-ventilated. There is much to be said for

**EDUCATION PLAN
FOR U.S. ADULTS**

A new programme of adult education, designed to prepare the American people for intelligent participation in post-war planning, is being launched in the United States. More than 200 librarians laid the ground work for the programme at the National Institute on War and Post-War Issues, held recently in Chicago, sponsored by the American Library Association.

Librarians from the 48 States and the District of Columbia will participate in similar institute meetings, and their work will be extended down through smaller communities.

Under the proposed plan, adult schools and libraries will work out co-operative programmes to reach all the people. Books dealing with post-war problems will be prepared and put before the public by the librarians. Government documents will be made available and explained to those who are unfamiliar with government procedure.

Millions Study at Night

Adult education courses are popular in the United States. An estimated 30,000,000 adults take advantage of opportunities for education and self-improvement provided by government agencies, private welfare agencies, and commercial mediums of education, such as correspondence schools.

in the evening, are offered by many colleges and universities, and public (free) high schools have vocational training classes at night. Correspondence courses are offered by 350 private schools and by 42 state universities and colleges. At least a million Americans follow courses, often augmented by lec-

'NEAR MIRACLE OF GOOD WILL—
Woman Delegate Describes Food Conference

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, is over. And looking at it through the eyes of Miss Josephine Schain, delegate from the U.S., and only woman delegate to the Conference, it was "a near miracle of food will."

Miss Schain's reaction is heartening since the Food Conference was the first international in attendance and delegates from 41 nations were discussed for two weeks problems of a war-torn world after the war, and ways and means of implementing the "Freedom From Want" objective of the Atlantic Charter.

A writer and lecturer on international affairs, Miss Schain has lentended many international conferences as a representative of women's organizations. Viewing the Conference from this experience, she writes:

"The League of Nations is revered at all times and everywhere. It is the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding which marked this first world conference. There is still the difference in the attitude between the attitude at the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, and the League of Nations at Springwood. There are no groups who are constantly polling against each other or groups were considering themselves as one group. Here, everybody agrees that the common good is

the objective and works honestly to

wasn't waiting to let them vote on it, there were no differences of opinion that the Food Conference was a success. Conferences, "they have been overused on technical points or methods of approach to the same solution." She thought President Roosevelt's choice of food production and distribution as the subject for the Food Conference was "brilliant," because, she said, "it is a fundamental interest, above and beyond two-thirds of the world's population." She was a living from the soil, and she said that the Food Conference had a major role to play in the world. "Food is something women have to deal with every day." She stressed the importance of women in the world, and said that the world, and better world, and urged that women should be represented at all United Nations conferences during and after the war.

...in women of America are more convinced than ever that the United States must take part in a world organisation and are determined to do something about it," she said. Discussions now going on among the larger women's organisations in the United States are proof that the American women are becoming more international-minded, she pointed out. The organisations are forming

NEGRO AME
SERVE IN

Negro Americans are outstanding contributors to the U.S. war effort. They are advancing in rating and pay where they now have no representation in the U.S. Army, not to mention the U.S. Navy, and in the U.S. Air Force. They are the backbone of the U.S. Army, not to mention the U.S. Navy, and in the U.S. Air Force. They are the backbone of the U.S. Army, not to mention the U.S. Navy, and in the U.S. Air Force.

ave the way for action. It is expected that 150 men to be inducted into the Navy in 1943 will be of the Negro race. Those who have completed advanced training at the school will be assigned to ratings as shipfitters and shipyard mates. The more skilled trainees will be assigned to ratings as shipfitters and shipyard mates. The more skilled trainees will be assigned to ratings as shipfitters and shipyard mates.

Advanced in Rating

Advanced in Rating

Upon completion of the course, the men are assigned to shore establishments and the Navy all over the world to acquire skill and experience in rating and increased pay. Like their brothers

as American Negroes served with distinction during this war. The soldiers were the steering troops of the future, that tough fighting men of the Southwest Pacific, the backbone of their landing forces raised by Brig.-Gen. MacNider as "one of the best."

**War Art Collections
In N.Y. Galleries**

Art has become war-conscious in the United States. One exhibition now attracting attention is a docu-

THEY SAY IN THE U.S.A.

"The four freedoms of com-

Two Popular Films On U.S. Screens

Two films they are discussing in the United States to-day are "Desert Victory" and "Mission to

FOR EXCLUSIVE USE OF BRITISH WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

NEWS AND FEATURES

Number 3.

Issued by The U.S. Office of War Information, 1 Grosvenor Square, London

Jun

EDUCATION PLAN FOR U.S. ADULTS

A new programme of adult education, designed to prepare the American people for intelligent participation in the war effort, is being launched in the United States. More than 200 librarians laid the ground work for the programme at the National Institute on War and Peace-Veteran Issues, held recently in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Librarians from the 48 States and the District of Columbia will participate in similar institute meetings, and their work will be carried down through smaller communities.

Under the proposed plan, adult schools and libraries will work out co-operative programmes to reach all the people. Books dealing with the war will be loaned out before the public by the librarians. Government documents will be made available and explained to those who are unfamiliar with government procedure.

Millions Study at Night

Adult education courses are popular in the United States. An estimated 30,000,000 Americans are taking advantage of opportunities for education and self-improvement provided by government agencies, private welfare agencies, and commercial mediums of education, such as Extension classes for adults, held in the evening, are offered by many colleges and universities, and public (free) high schools have vocational training classes at night. In 1930 private schools and by 42 state universities and colleges. At least a million Americans follow reading courses, augmented by lectures, which are sponsored by libraries.

'NEAR MIRACLE OF GOOD WILL'— Woman Delegate Describes Food Conference

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, is over. And looking at it through the eyes of Miss Josephine Schain, delegate from the U.S., and only woman delegate to the Conference, it was "a near miracle of good will, an inspiring thing since the Food Conference was international in attendance and scope. Delegates from 44 nations discussed for two weeks problems of feeding a war-torn world after the war, and ways and means of simplifying the food problem, the basic objective of the Executive Committee.

A writer and lecturer on international affairs, Miss Schain has attended many international conferences as a representative of women's groups. Her impressions of the conference from this experience, she was "startled and awed" by the spirit of co-operation and mutual faith which marked this first world meeting since the League of Nations.

Delegates here and the attitude at the League of Nations in Geneva," Miss Schain said in an interview at Hot Springs. There, one country after another or groups were consulting against other groups. Here, everyone agrees that the common good is

the objective and works honestly towards attaining it."

She said that if there were any differences of opinion at the Food Conference, it was in the technical points or methods of approach to the same solution. She thought President Roosevelt's choice of food production and distribution as the starting point for United Nations food policy was "a brilliant hint," because, she said, "it is a fundamental interest, above and beyond national interest, especially to two-thirds of the world's population which make a living from the soil."

Women of the world had a major interest in the Food Conference because "food is something women have to deal with every day." She stressed the importance of women's groups in the Food Conference and better world, and urged that women should be represented at all other United Nations conferences during and after the war.

The women of America are more interested in the Food Conference than men, she said. "The world situation must take part in world organisation and are determined to do something about it," she said. Discussions now going on among the larger women's organisations in the United States are preparing American women to be peacemaking, international-minded, she pointed out. The organisations are forming

a group which will conduct an active campaign for United States participation in international co-operation.

Miss Schain is herself global-minded. In 1937, she was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Smith College for her work in International Relief for the United States. In 1938, she was elected chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and the Cure of War. On the Committee were representatives of eleven national women's organisations and 112 of the 125 branches of the National Council of Women of the U.S., the National Association of University Women, and the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. As a member of the Board of the International Alliance of Women, she attended a world conference in 1935. In 1937, she was delegate to a conference of the Women's Pan-Pacific Association at Vancouver.

An observer at Geneva and at the 1939 World Naval Conference, she attended the Kerridge to Banquet, the annual luncheon at Washington and one to South America.

At the Food Conference, Miss Schain served with the U.S. Undersecretary of Agriculture, Mr. Paul Appleby, as United States representative in the international relations section. "She was designated as the United States delegate to the Conference by President Roosevelt.

NEGRO AME! SERVE IN

Negro Americans are outstanding contribution to the U.S. army in excess where they now have opportunity in training and they are distinguished in the military, but in the skilled way for action. It is expected that 15,000 Negroes will be inducted into the U.S. Army. They completed advanced that Navy's vocational school these graduates have in the shipyards and in the mines.

The many skilled task force for at the Navy's training, quartermasters, mechanics' mates, aviation mechanics, and construction battalion men, storekeepers and o

Advanced in Rating. Upon completion of the men are assigned to the Navy's shore establishments to acquire skill and experience in rating and receive pay.

Like their brothers overseas with distinction, fighting this war, 200,000 Negro troops were sent to the Southwest Pacific by the Navy. They are being trained by the Navy as one of the best of the American Negro troops.

War Art Collections In N.Y. Galleries

Art has become war-conscious. In the United States, the exhibition of war art is a new phenomenon. A second exhibition, assembled by

THEY SAY IN THE U.S.A.

"The war freedom of common human nature is as air and sunlight, bread and salt."

Two Popular Films On U.S. Screens

Two films they are discussing in the United States recently are "Victory" and "Desert Victory," as featuring "Desert Victory," as

June 2:

Issued by The U.S. Office of _____

Number 5.

**LABOUR LEADERS STUDY
AT U.S. UNIVERSITY**

Forteen representatives of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisations, special course at Harvard University leaders. They completed a semester back to their unions and sent them back in autumn by their fellow workers to study labour-management under a newly-created Labour Fellowship, jointly financed by the University and the employers.

Selections for this class of "generalists" were made on the basis of "general intelligence" and "capacity for leadership in labour", rather than educational qualifications. The University says the union was not interested in the fellowship men who would be alone to leave labour, as a stepping-stone to better jobs.

Training of Workers

trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisations, special course at Harvard University leaders. They completed a semester back to their unions and sent them back in autumn by their fellow workers to study labour-management under a newly-created Labour Fellowship, jointly financed by the University and the employers.

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Training of Workers

This Cow Goes to Sea

For a long time the world has known how to separate milk. Now it has learned how

The mechanical cow does it. Five hunted of them are now sailing the high seas with the U.S. Nav and merchant marine, or giving milk to American Forces in far-flung outposts.

This seagoing cow was born in a town in Pennsylvania. In the brains of practical breeders in the dairy equipment factory.

It does everything useful that a real cow can do! Feed it 85 real cows can do! milk with distilled water, powder and fresh butter, and from the Arctic Circle to the Equator out comes good fresh milk.

Liberty **Parchments**
Well Guarded

Down in a secret repository by hundreds of

watched over by the United States Government, Magna Carta-to-day has a cherished place beside the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The three pillars of our government are being kept safe

**BUSY AIR BASES
DEEP IN JUNGLE**

Airfields of the U.S. Air Force are springing up like mushrooms over the earth's surface. Many of them were wild jungle just three months ago. Today some of them handle more traffic than La Guardia Field, the big New York City airport.

[illegible]

Combination Airport-Hotel

Transient guests include sailors, transient porters, pilots, their navies, and transport and radio men; army and navy gators and personnel being rushed to the front; the crews of combat ships taking the big hop into combat. Some of the larger bases are the main lines are combination air ports and big hotels, so numerous overnight passenger-freight

[illegible]

U.S. Women Are Manpower

THEY KEEP COUNTRY ON THE MOVE

American women are on the move. An old slogan—the United States as the war—it is rapidly becoming familiar in the women or Women Spending 10-ton lorries across country, driving taxi buses and train women oiling locomotives, driving taxi all the sacrosanct male jobs—sacrosanct no longer! It is just one of the war-time problems of manpower United States that is being solved by womanpower.

Early this year more than

Like Father Like Son

There was once a dutiful son in Germany. When his time came to slay dragons, for Hitler, his father called him to his side and gave him three pieces of advice. "My dear boy," he said, "volunteer for service in the Afrika Korps. When you are

front line as soon as you possibly can.

line surrender as soon as convenient. And the son followed his father's instructions. Not long ago, he was "captured" by American soldiers; he told them about his father's advice and about a chip off the old block, "one of the dousest boys said as they led the 'captive' away."

Health Army to Help

War-Shocked

Health and medical leaders are preparing for a United Nations' health offensive against war and post-war plagues all over the world. With this vast programme in mind, Sturgeon-Chancellor Health Service, has the U.S. Public Health Service, has the best research recruits to be asked for research findings.

health care now to 40 American

ship, and see which one switches in a given bio. The fact that no trains carry about 28 per cent through that gets some idea of how she means to help up-her side the nation's health and the port facilities useful in the machines come

move. An old sight here was a woman driving a car as familiar in the United States as a tractor in the across country, women on the highway, women as locomotives, driving taxicabs, no longer! The persistent problems of manpower were problems of manpower.

A representative of the Transat Association said that employers who are still about the ability of women to have not yet been convinced of the benefits. Like the women at the can women can from Two mothers, one from the other, to be near truck-driving for the same they drive for the same. They fifteen stone but most often get only engaged on a 42-hour run, like men and handle wheel army trucks, like

The Bigger the B

"The bigger the truck, the easier they are to drive," said one of the mothers, and described the job as "the best" it's worth it because

times we see the boys of
Then there is a girl
a big city station o
Island Railroad. She
a skilled operator in a
shop, and she needs sk
switches in a signal bo
The fact that mo
trains carry about 20
gives some idea of her
and she means ups
she finds the men
required to run the
machines useful in be

**LABOUR LEADERS STUDY
AT U.S. UNIVERSITY**

Cross-Section of Workers

The first class of Labour Fellowship came from unions representing cross-section of American workers—from the garment, hosiery, millinery, radio, machine, electrical, woolen, worsted, painting, glazing, and railway industries. And they came from a cross-section of the United States—from Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin in the Middle West, and from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Washington in the East.

This Cow Goes to Sea

For a long time the world has known how to separate milk. Now it has learned how to put it together again.

The mechanical cow does it. Five hundred of them are now sailing the high seas with the U.S. Navy and merchant marine, or giving milk to American Forces in far-flung outposts.

This sea-going cow was born in a town in Pennsylvania, bred in the brains of practical engineers, who run a small dairy equipment factory. It does everything useful that a real cow can do—that 85 real cows can do! Feed it with distilled water, milk powder and fresh butter, and from the Arctic Circle to the Equator out comes good fresh milk.

Liberty **Parchments**
Well **Guarded**

Down in a secret repository watched over by guards of the United States Government, the Marra Carta to-day has a cherished place beside the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. The three liberty parchments are being kept safe for the duration.

The Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Carta was transferred to the

**BUSY AIR BASES
DEEP IN JUNGLE**

Airfields of the U.S. Air Transport Command are springing up like mushrooms over the earth's surface. Many of them were wild, untraveled just three months ago. Today some of them handle more traffic than La Guardia Field, the New York City airport.

The losses of the Air Transport Command of the U.S. Army Air Corps, which ferry Command, are to be replaced by cargo planes, trim fighters, pinball bombers, and big Greenpeace-motivated who will drop out of the sky. An American base recently summed it up this way: "One day last winter I had the President of the United States land at one end of the field, and the other day Kay Francis landed at the other."

Combination Airport—Hotels

[illegible]

U.S. Women Are Mambo

American women are on the move. An old sight has become a new one—the war-time woman on the war-time train. The war-time woman is rapidly becoming familiar in the United States. She is speeding 10-ton lorries across country, working the switchboards of the nation's telephone system, driving the taxicabs, operating the trucks, and even driving the buses. She is the sacrosanct male job—sacrosanct no longer! It is just one of the war-time problems of manpower. It is just one of the war-time problems of womanpower. It is just one of the war-time problems of the United States that is being solved by womanpower.

Like Father Like Son

And the son followed his father's instructions. Not so with other soldiers: he sold them out by American soldiers; he sold them out as his father's advice. And you're a chip off the old block," one of the doughboys said, as they led their

Health Army to Help War-Shocked

Health and medical leaders are preparing for a United Nations health offensive against war and post-war plagues all over the world. With this vast programme in mind, Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, of the U.S. Public Health Service, has asked for research recruits to the health army now forming.

When he talked to 40 American

re Mambo

ive. An old sight ha-
familiar in the Uni-
cross country, women
omotives, driving t
can't no longer!
problems of manpo-
womanpower.

ment were employed in transportation industry, and

“The bigger, the busier, the better,” they say, and the mothers, and

Then there is a girl with a big city station of land Railroad. She u

The fact that more than 200,000 machines carry about 200,000 attachments in a signal box is a testament to the fact that the measures up, and the machine finds the man- ual with perma-

OUTPOST BUREAU

June 29, 1943

| | | |
|---------|------------------|-------------|
| FYI TO: | Mrs. Agnes Allen | Mr. Hackett |
| | Mr. Barnes | Mr. Riskin |
| | Dr. Braatoy | Mr. Schwed |
| | Mr. Conant | Miss Ward |
| | Dr. Fagrell | |

The following is copy of a letter sent
by Mr. Jensen in Stockholm to Mr. Linen
on 6/4/43, with enclosures.

Attached herewith is a clipping from "Kra-
kauer Zeitung" of May 20th. I am sure this
will be of some interest to you.

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 39

LONDON

JULY, 1943

Factory Committees Help Solve Problems

American Finds They Speed Production, Help Workers

By an American Business Man

I HAVE recently returned to England from the United States, and I have been studying with interest the war-time organization of our factory here. Difficulties have been solved efficiently and without fuss, though they range from the major problems of speeding up production with a depleted staff to the minor but essential job of supplying the needs of workers who have no time for shopping.

The "Joint, Production, Consultative and Advisory Committee," to give its full title, is working very successfully at our works. It lists representatives of the management along with an elected representative from each department. The elected representative must be a member of the Union, but he is elected by vote of all employees in the department, whether they are Union or not. This gives the Committee a different complexion from negotiations with the Unions themselves.

Although there are no women on the Committee (for girls are not yet admitted to the Union) the percentage of women employed is increasing steadily.

As the title of the committee suggests, its powers are purely advisory—there is no power of vote.

The factory manager is very much pleased with the results of this Committee. There is an atmosphere of reasonableness at the meetings; criticism has been constructive, resulting in increased output.

In the event of serious disagreement arising either side can refer the matter to the Regional Board of the Ministry of Production.

Manpower Board

The Manpower Board, which operates under the Ministry of Labor, has a Regional Chairman and one representative each of Industry and Military with a secretary acting as umpire. They are located in an adjacent city. The Chairman with an adviser on machinery operations who covers five regions, spent the day with us recently extracting about 50 skilled and semi-skilled production men, plus 27 out of the shop's office and about 20 out of the head office, including domestic staffs. The whole operation was done competently and reasonably and there was no other sentiment about that the best results for the war effort had been obtained.

The Manpower Board has maintained two investigators in our factory studying each department and man thoroughly. These two men were former Union Officials, but, unlike many American Union Officials, they had learned their trade and learned it well. Our men obviously had confidence in them.

As a preliminary the Board told us what their requirements from our factory would be, and asked us to propose lists of names. They

Winant Stresses Post-War Planning and Cooperation At Lord Mayor's Luncheon

On May 20th, 1943, the Lord Mayor of London gave a luncheon at the Mansion House in honor of the American Ambassador. In response to the toast of his health proposed by Mr. Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Winant delivered the following address. We appreciate the opportunity of reproducing it here for it deals in an admirably clear and succinct manner with the future of Anglo-American relations.

"Back and Side Go Bare?"

"Any sacrifice of comfort or appearance, which clothes rationing may bring to any of us will, I am sure, be cheerfully borne, in order that victory may come sooner."

HUGH DALTON,
President of the Board of Trade.

Two years of clothes rationing in Britain have just been completed. Any survey of the wardrobes of England would certainly show that a choice has had to be made in almost every case. Comfort—or appearance?

Woolen underclothes for the chilly damp of this maritime climate, six coupons—or a new blouse to freshen up last year's suit at four? Those sturdy low-heeled walking shoes, or these slim-fitting pumps whose thin soles were never meant to shoe shanks' mares? This washable flannel, or that flattering delicate crepe? A new cardigan at eight coupons, or that dainty house-coat at seven—eight, if it's of wool. Stockings, at two coupons for semi-fashioned, three for fully-fashioned—or shall she grin and bare her legs, using those precious coupons for other essentials.

This isn't just Mary Jones' problem, either. Twenty-six coupons for a man's suit—more than half a year's allotment. A new shirt takes five, a pair of woollen socks three, a set of woollen underwear and underpants comes to eight—woops! that's two more than he'll be allowed for the rationing year beginning in September. Henry Jones is going to have to borrow from Mary or the kids. (It is permissible for members of the same family to use each other's coupons.)

"Husbanding" Coupons

Maybe he can get along with a set of cotton underclothing, which will come to five coupons and leave one coupon to buy a couple of handkerchiefs. But Henry will need more socks, more underclothes before the year is out. Perhaps the family had better pool resources and see how it works out. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Tony, aged 9, Marjorie, 7, and little Jimmie, aged 2. They have had, for the fifteen months that will end on August 31st, 1943, sixty coupons each, which averaged four coupons each a month. This next year they will have forty coupons, an average of three and a sixth coupons a month.

Before Jimmie was born his mother was given sixty coupons (this prenatal allotment is now fifty), and upon his birth he received the

IN these days of combined operations and forward movement with our battle line advancing and smashing its way toward enemy frontiers, it might be of brief interest here, where Americans and Britishers are gathered together under the kindly hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London, to say a word about the common effort in both our countries, to consider post-war problems, in order that we may not be again unprepared for the ways of peace.

Perhaps the first authoritative statement on the future during the present war was the Atlantic Charter. That is familiar to us all and has been subscribed to by the United Nations. I like to think that the second step forward was that clause in the lend-lease agreement in which we agree that 'the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.'

These two documents set forth general principles of conduct and policy that must be implemented politically, economically and socially. The skill with which this is done and the faith in the goodwill that underlies these principles and policies will, in large measure, determine the world in which we shall find ourselves when the soldiers have left the battlefields, and when sea and sky have ceased to be areas of combat.

The success of our venture will depend in part, in my opinion, on our willingness to accept some of the disciplines that have, in effect, been ordinances of self-denial during this period when self-preservation demanded sacrifices on every front. World wants may demand a continued pooling, both nationally and internationally, until the crisis of destruction is under reasoned control."

Already Organizing

"We are already organizing on a United Nations front to meet the primary wants of relief and rehabilitation."

In the more general economic field the first conversations on post-war monetary problems are under way.

At the present time the food conference is meeting. It is the first of the commodity conferences.

After quoting Mr. Hull's statement on the renewal of the reciprocal trade agreements, Mr. Winant went on to say:

"You have already over here brought out a searching report on social security within your economic system and have suggested ways and means of giving better protection to the individual and the family."

In planning the present as we move on to force the unconditional surrender of the enemy we are beginning to plan for the future in a

EQUAL WORK=EQUAL PAY

Labour Leader Declares Women Must Find Place in Post-War Sun

"All discrimination against the employment of women must be stopped, and they must receive equal pay for equal work." This view was expressed by one of America's foremost labour leaders, Mr. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, when he recently addressed an audience of women on the subject of "Organised Labour and the Post-war Employment of Women."

Mr. Murray said the experience of war "has already demonstrated how age-long barriers against women tend to disappear when their services are required."

This talk by the head of one of America's two big labour groups was offered as a message of encouragement to the war-working women of the United States. It is encouraging to women everywhere who are carrying their share of the struggle to make the world a better place to live in.

Americans Plan to Hop-a-copter

After the war it seems likely that people in the United States will catch a 'copter instead of a bus. And if the driver goes too fast he's likely to be copped by a speed-copter, lying in wait for him behind a cloud or a sky-craper.

All this is not improbable, because the Greyhound Corporation, which runs buses over some 60,000 miles of American highway, would like to start a helicopter bus service at once; but they will only be able to operate an experimental service to shortage of equipment. The idea is to use present bus stations as landing grounds, and

These air buses would serve about 70,000,000 people in cities and towns which are not on existing airlines, and they would also act as feeders to long-distance aircraft.

up to the present no helicopter has carried more than four people, but it is understood that larger ones, capable of carrying eight to ten passengers, are under construction.

First service contemplated will be a triangular route between Detroit, Michigan, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky.

U.S. Removes Seeds Of Tomato

The more water the fruit the

U.S. DONS TO STUDY POST-WAR EDUCATION

A committee of American professors, under the leadership of Dean Paul Buck of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, has just been appointed to make a two-year study of post-war problems in the field of education.

The object of the committee is to "promote," "a broad general education in a free society." The University considers it so important that \$15,000 have been allocated to the work, and several professors have been released from their academic duties for the two-year period.

The project is based upon recommendations made by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, in his annual report, *Predicting Greatness*. The problem advances after the war, how the problem would be solved, how to provide the education of the study of the arts and letters, how to adopt a venerable tradition in education to our modern age."

The present bill in liberal arts education, caused by war-time diversion to scientific specialties, offered an excellent opportunity for educational stock-taking. By Conant's report, the liberal arts education has adapted of such education has long been overripe.

Education Needs Jolt

"Academic institutions are among the most conservative in human history," he said. "An occasional jolt may be wholesome; it forces adjustments to meet new needs of society. "The basis of a free society is the education which that society pro-

vidues, scholars and teachers, philosophers and administrators, professors and schoolmasters should unite in a thorough inquiry.

"They know for what we fight. Let them attempt to formulate the policies by which our ideals may be perpetuated when the war has

In short, let us attempt to formulate a general free education for free men in a nation dedicated to the principle of educational oppor-

Stressor at this point, Dr. Conant said, "Surely the most important

Boys Man U.S. Assembly

1,500 WORK-AND-STUDY IN NEW P

Boypower is being mobilized in the United States to always increasing needs of war production. Under a new plan, the Lockheed and Vear aircraft plants in California are 15,000 high school boys to fill 750 jobs along the assembly line. The "Four-and-Four" plan is proving so successful, they expect to double their quota of young workers, and plants in the country will probably inaugurate similar plans.

The worker-students, boys of 16 and 17 are producing

*With the Greatest
of Grease*

Five thousand pounds of hipopotamus has added weight to the cause of the United Nations. His name is Yacoub Zaidi, and he was—because Yacoub had rather died in the name of freedom, although it wasn't intentional. When he wasn't intentional in the Washington Park Zoo in Milwaukee, in the middle west

United States, wiped their tears away and said: "What a wonderful contribution to the fat drive poor Jacob will make!"

Yaacob was three years old when he was captured by a German trapper and animal cruetier and taken to the Milwaukee Zoo. For a long time he understood nothing but German.

After the three-year sentence in two and a half years. Parents and school must be consulted before engaged for work at the And school supervisors results in the factory as school. The youthful work maintain their scholastic to hold their jobs.

Scholarship is Bet

the world before he went to war. The U.S. fed Yeoch well, and now he is returning it with interest—more concretely, with nearly 400 pounds of solid fat. At the end of the day, he comes home with a few dollars and the oil for his lamp. Shortly after one o'clock, the hippo will fly through the air with the greatest of ease. If he once understood German, he will now understand the Germans in a language that is even better—the language of the big bang.

Big Businessmen Do Dirty Work

of training, they shift to
job requiring skill and
instruction in safety prece-
dure. The boys start work
regular hourly rate of

Number 9.

Issued by The U.S. Office of War Information, 1 Grosvenor Square, London

July

A TALL STORY

Baron Munchausen had nothing on this one, which definitely increases the height of any "tall" story out of the U.S.A.

The legend, as they tell it, is about a Flying Fortress on a bombing mission, and a radio message that it was surrounded by several hundred Zeros. Then silence, and the Fort given up as lost. . . .

Suddenly the sound of a plane was heard above the home field. The ground crews looked up and saw, coming down for a landing, not the Flying Fortress but an engine. Sitting astride the engine was a sergeant with a machine-gun across his lap. He brought it down to a beautiful no-point landing, and jumped off.

"Boy," he said, "were we in a fight!"

U.S. Airmen Used as Guinea Pigs

Nine members of the U.S. Army Air Forces recently spent an uncomfortable week drifting in the Gulf of Mexico. They were six officers and three enlisted men who volunteered for the unpleasant research job of testing life-raft equipment for airmen cast away at sea. The human "rat" mice were

launched on an ordinary raft on a blazing June day off the coast of Florida. Then they settled down to behave like armen awaiting rescue. For the first 24 hours they neither ate nor drank; then each man started on a different diet. One, given the worst task, went without food or water; another drank unlimited amounts of water; the others took their fair share of water, and a differentiation of food appeared. At the same time they all experi-

ANOTHER NOTCH IN AMERICAN BELTS

Civilian Life Trimmed Again to War Pattern

They are not called utility frocks or cups in the United States. None the less, the American household is getting along with far fewer consumers, sizes, styles and trills, as consumer goods are once again trimmed to meet a war economy.

In the 1945 programme for conservation of war essential materials, manpower and machines, about 1,000 consumer items are indicated for simplification, as against 200 last year.

Most things from the cradle to the grave have been reduced to a least common denominator. The new-born American infant rides in a pram in which the iron and steel are limited to nine pounds. And his great-grandfather goes to his grave in a coffin which must not measure more than 75 inches long, 22 wide and 20 deep.

Spice of Peacetime Life

Before the war variety was very much the spice of life in the typical American home. When an electric light bulb burnt out, a new one could be chosen from 3,500 types in 32 voltages and 14 colours. The kitchen could be equipped with 450 different items of enamelware, and 200 in cast-iron. And the handy-man of the family could use 100 types of fencing to keep the neighbour's dog out of his garden.

Today, electric light bulbs come in only four colours, and there are only eight types of wire for fencing the garden. War casualties in the kitchen took toll of 425 items of enamelware. Cast-iron ware has been reduced to 12 items.

Except for the rationing of shoes, limited to three pairs yearly,

Small Business Is Used

America has not felt the pinch

of coupons for clothing. At the same time, the frills and folderois of peace-time buying have been drastically cut by the war-time scissors. Some of the cutting pro-

duced some surprising results—for example, when skirt length was limited, and knees suddenly appeared where none had been seen before! The famous L-85 Order, which limited many feminine foibles, allowed extra length for extra

By this order balloon and dolman sleeves were debarred; swing-around skirts were banned; the full circular skirt was banned; hoods, caps, scarfs and coverskirts, as part of frocks or suits, went the way of other non-essentials; and more recently, so did divided skirts and staining skirts.

Shearing and Saving

grown ruffles all went into the simplification jackpot, which yielded a bonanza by saving 180,000,000 yards of cloth for the war programme.

Trivra, such as buttons, finishing and stitching, all of which have been simplified out of men's work clothes, resulted in a saving of 135,000,000 buttons and 125,000,000 yards of thread. The limiting of numbers, depth of hems, cuffs and number of sizes for each garment, and the elimination of 7,000,000 more work-

suits produced from the savings

With more and more women going into war production, their work clothes presented possibilities for

the war-time seissors. Only five cotton fabrics have been assigned to these garments; rayons and printed fabrics are taboo. Styles are limited to wrap-around work dresses, work jackets, shirts, overalls and boilersuits, slacks and bench-type aprons, and plain or gored skirts. No flaps on pockets, no contrasting trimmings, no pleated, shirted or tucked trousers, no cuffs on sleeves or hems. That is the 1943 "uniform" of America's female production army.

pulling In The Wartime Bel

And so it goes through the whole American consumer world. Feminine legs are no longer clothed in nylon or even silk; feminine feet are no longer so shod and gay. Gone the way of carefree peacetime travel are cosmetic cases, fitted cases, gladsomes, hat boxes, hat-and-shoe boxes, picnic cases, vanity cases, women's wardrobe cases, wardrobe trunks, kitbags and animal carriers.

To the American consuming household, simplification means that it can have something instead of nothing. It often forestalls the necessity of rationing. They call it simplification in the United States. We call it utility here. Add them up and they amount to this—the nice, snug-fitting wartime belt. Americans are finding, as we found here in Britain, that you can pull it in another notch if you have to in order to get the job done.

MOTHER ROI

Thousands of seamen knew her as "opper." She was their adviser and helper for years. And so they were when a new liberty was granted. They went down the river, carrying the name of "ard Roper."

"Mother Roper" died at the age of 74 when she died in 1974. During the last war, Roper founded the Butchering Seamen, which was a union of 15,000 men given up for 10 years. The new 10,500-ton ship bearing her name was launched at an east coast shipyard by "Mother Roper's" daughter, who is now in the W.A.V.E.S. program, an equivalent of the W.

New Dried C Saves Shippi

News comes from America of a new method of dehydrating Cheddar cheese for use on other shipments abroad. It will save between 32 to 47 per cent of the weight of valuable shipping space by the use of this method, which is good news for the United States, because it means more or more of something else by the ships of the Atlantic.

The announcement of the dehydrating process made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, declares that the resulting product is a natural cheese minus its original state contains 10 per cent water, while the dehydrated flakes contain about 1 per cent.

Dr. George P. Saunders, Director of Dairy Industries, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says:

NEWS AND FEATURES

Number 10.

Issued by The U.S. Office of War Information, 1 Grosvenor Square, London

WORKERS LEARN ON JOB

They Build Bridge Of Ships From U.S. To United Nations

The Battle of the Atlantic is still, and must remain, one of the major battles of the war. America's contribution to the Battle thunders daily down the shipways along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and even the Great Lakes.

The "astronomical" expansion of U.S. shipbuilding is a fact indicated by the launching of 733 ships in the first six months of this year. More ships meant more workers, and a plan to deal with their initial employment was made by the War Relocation Authority. The new "Apprentice-Training Scheme" was devised by the War Relocation Authority. A recent survey in a big Maine shipyard shows the in-plant training programme at work. 36,000 hands—10,000 of them women—were employed there. Apprentices and trainees were given a special day of intensive instruction which serves two purposes: It familiarizes new hands with yard work, and it stimulates their pride in their work and their contribution to each individual the value of the work undertaken, and the opportunities for advancement.

Orientation Day

On Orientation Day, brief talks are given by representatives of the Personnel Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Safety Training Director, and a representative of the workers are also shown a film of the building of a ship.

A further period of training on the job follows, during which several apprentices are maintained for each one who is dropped. The individual serves as a support to further training for more skilled workers. By means of this system, the workers

Bessie The 'Fort'

Bessie is a Flying Fortress. She gives instructive lessons to U.S. Army pilots—instead of Japanese lessons to German pilots.

Other Forts wouldn't recognize Bessie. Not that they would turn up their noses at her useful job. Stripped of her armament, she carries a classroom instead of a combat load. She is also supplied with all the comforts of home. She is also a hearing and operational data, it comes in from the Boeing Company and the battlefronts of the world.

With a crew of instructors, Bessie's training centres in the United States, in the class room, are taken on flight demonstrations on the converted Fortresses to learn how to co-ordinate the complicated mechanism.

Bessie, too, is making spectacular raids on the training grounds. The boys for more spectacular raids in the future.

Maritime Union Deplores Racial Discrimination

Members of the National Maritime Union, meeting in recent session in New York City, con-

NEW FOODS TO FOLLOW ARMIES OF LIBERATION

One man's meat is another man's poison. "Canned squid would nauseate a man in British or American homes, but as a delicacy when it arrives with the forces of liberation."

The United Nations are looking ahead to problems of feeding the liberated. In Europe, they are large producers of food, these problems are the job of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

The announced goal of that Office is to feed the starving populations of Axis-occupied Europe. The Allied Nations, the fighting forces, and American civilians. Investments have been chiefly directed, therefore, towards high protein foods. They are not normally in American diets.

High on this list of valuable foods comes the ungrainy squid. British and American would both be inclined to turn up their noses at this pos; not so the thrifty fish-eaters of the Mediterranean seaboard. So Pacific coast factories are now at work canning squid against the day when it will be possible to feed Europe.

Other Foods Developed

Other foods under consideration are "American flounder and fish paste," and "Scotch salmon." A dried soup, was developed co-operatively by the nutrition experts of O.E.R.O., the Department of Agriculture, and other Government agencies. O.E.R.O. is helped in this important work by volunteer nutritionists, men and women drawn from all parts of the United States. Under strict medical supervision, they try

Mother And Hard-Boiled

INTRODUCING THE TOP KICK

Otherwise known as First Sergeant in the U.S. Army, the Major in the British Army. This time it's a woman, the top sergeant with the first battalion of American Wacs.

When the sergeant was released "chair-potter" troops for replacement duty, Sergeant Virginia M. Bunker was in the north of England. She was a top kick. Tall, slim, and beautifully tattooed, she was the toughest U.S. top sergeant her month. Then her deep voiced barbed commands along the station platform, leaving little doubt that there was a top kick that could handle anything in trousers.

On better training in trousers, Rosekrans turned out to be a collection of contradictions, the total of which makes her a loved and feared non-commissioned officer. A shipboard election she finished her birth and the call first went out just over a year ago. She has repeatedly turned down recommendations to be trained as an officer.

She Likes Her Job

She said she was too busy, but Sergeant Rosekrans likes her job, through her back hair. She said, "It's fun, that's all. I like drill. It's a form of exorcism, too." Her intelligent, dark eyes flashed with humor as her deep, pleasing voice came out. "I like my job, you've got to be a mother and a top kick."

Copper Outvaul In America A

Early 1,900 tons of copper, enough for 100,000

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 40

LONDON

AUGUST, 1943

LOOKING AHEAD WITH G. I. JOE

THE EMPIRE AND BRITAIN INDEPENDENCE OF DOMINIONS

By ERIC BAUME

European Editor, "Truth" Newspapers, Australia and N.Z.

THE Gentle Reader would never suspect after perusing our pages that the boys who call themselves G.I.'s are very much in evidence in these parts. We hope we are giving away no military secrets when we say that; the fact that we'd like to get across to you is that we Americans who are not in uniform are pretty proud of the Americans who are. It is not always easy to do what we'd like for our boys, but we do what we can, and we're glad to try to do more. Meanwhile, we've had some mighty encouraging conversations over our waffles, margarine and fake maple syrup.

We don't have to tell you these boys are thinking very seriously about this war and the future. They are thinking about the things that go on under the surface as well as the things that happen on top. They follow the news but they don't let headlines rush them off their feet. They don't always like the look of things but they don't get too worried. They've got an awful lot of faith in the good old U.S.A.

Take the London-published edition of *Yank*, U.S. Army Weekly, for June 27th, for instance. *Yank* says, "If a man from Mars, landing out of petrol in the middle of Kansas or anywhere else in America last week, had picked up a newspaper he would probably have thought that he was in a country that was all shot to hell. But all in all, things were not quite as black as the five and eight column heads were painting them. . . . Whatever the headlines said, America was doing all right. She was getting the work done."

Or take the Army daily, the *Stars and Stripes*, a paper which might reasonably be considered to concern the here and now rather than the sometime-maybe. But every once in a while, the *Stars and Stripes* carries a hint of the future: our boys are planning for, and a touch of the pioneer spirit that built the old America and will help to build the new. We think Scott Henry Perky caught that spirit admirably in a poem which we have been giving permission to reprint:

FORWARD HOME

Our boys are thinking: "O, to get back home!"
An old nostalgic note, a note of weakness.
American pioneers thought: "Forward home!"
And drove their "schooners" hard through desert blackness.
Toward something new and better in the West
With finer freedoms, kinder harvests blest.

"Did we go back home with all its blindness!
at toughness, makeshift domiciles they were."
Those home we left in tears, whose partial kindness
Shut out the indifferent world and made us err,
With kinsmen, neighbors, friends who failed as one,
To shape our destinies beneath the sun!

We shape our destinies beneath the sun,
The rain, the snow, the heavy riding seas,

WHERE you to listen to a Hyde Park orator, to a soap-boxer in the Sydney domain in New South Wales, or to the most virulent species of isolationist, you would imagine that the British Empire is some imperialist conception shackling millions of people of all colours and creeds by a class tradition, a bauble, a mediaeval symbol. Yet nothing could be farther from the truth.

The Empire is but the natural growth of the British Islands. In Australia, for example, the percentage of British stock is 98. In New Zealand the percentage might be closer to totality than statisticians could establish with their decimals. More than half of the population of Canada is of British origin. Only in South Africa, where there is the strong progression of other Europeans, mainly Dutch, is the same racial percentage in favour of the British Isles lowered, though the ultimate disposition of the Dominion's resources toward Britain has been assured in the last war and this.

Perhaps in the United States there has been a tendency to consider the British Empire only in times of war. This rather natural assessment of what Dominions are is England's fault as well as that of Americans, who are busy enough in their ordinary lives without having to study British history from the viewpoint of the Britisher.

As a New Zealander, living in Australia in ordinary times, with an American mother, and having been educated in San Francisco, I feel that perhaps I can gauge the reasons for lack of understanding among many Americans of the British Empire.

Misconception

History is notorious for its over-emphasis of wars. John Paul Jones, General Lee, U. S. Grant, Queen Elizabeth, Admiral Farragut and Napoleon come by virtue of historical tradition usurped many more pages than they have been entitled to. Simon de Montfort's parliamentary move receives far less space in traditional history books than did his various battles. The battle of Naseby and the execution of Charles I invariably receive far more space in British history than the full story of the Chartists, the emancipation of slaves, or even the Reform Bill.

Because Dominions and Colonies have invariably supported an English war—which this is not, as it is global and has to do with the souls of all men—the war effort has always received lines of type, and Constitutional History has been left, with Jurisprudence, to schools of law and seekers after academic degrees.

In point of fact, the secret of the British Empire is that it is England. Assuming that a burgher or a yeoman left Britain two hundred years ago to settle in other Britains of any latitude or longitude, the proposition resolves itself into a discussion as to what heredity has done to him. With respect to submit that heredity has merely left him an Englishman with a different accent, governed by similar laws to those of Britain, thinking in terms of Britain though he may object to some of Britain's vagaries; nevertheless remaining a Briton in his portion of the world which is under not only the British flag itself but his own banner.

taxation without representation had come. Within a score or thirty or fifty years British colonies, especially Australia, Canada and New Zealand, were progressing towards actual independence.

Perhaps the greatest misconception in the United States as I know it is that the full measure of our independence from Westminster and the British ministry is not fully realised. England cannot order Australia to lift a finger, England cannot demand from Canada a piece of cheese or a glass of water. England cannot tell New Zealand who shall be a policeman or a premier; nor can she order South Africa to change its socks or alter the buttons on its jackets.

Allegiance to the King

The Dominions of the British Empire are republics under the symbolism of His Majesty the King, who is also King by divine right over the symbolic side of the people so long as they wish him to remain. He is not elected like a President of the United States, nor is Winston Churchill a senator with Empire rights. His rights extend from Land's End to John o' Groats and no farther, save for a certain measure of advice to Northern Ireland.

Therefore the Empire is not a federal union of States as are the United States of America. Rather is it a collection of sovereign states symbolically linked with a sovereign, but fiscally remote from each other—though, as the cynics say, occasionally the City of London can depress a Dominion currency, or cause the Finance Minister of New Zealand to get callouses on an ample stomach in asking pre-war for certain extra sterling credits.

The attitude of the Empire people in peace and war towards Britain is constant. I am cognisant of Nationalist parties in South Africa; to my mind they have every right to exist. It may become the will of the South African people one day to leave the British Empire. Personally I prefer to see the Dominions linked within the British Commonwealth. In Australia, I venture to say, there is not one man who from his heart desires secession from the British circle in which partnership is his. New Zealand is utterly British, and Canada, despite its near presence and the warmth of its regard to America, is also, I believe, irrevocably linked with Britain.

Sometimes our attitude is mistaken by sensitive English politicians for "anti-British" sentiments. The English are an old, refined, sensitive race, with the culture of Europe upon them. Therefore the harsher words, the colder, tougher criticism, the frank and open argument which Dominions place often before a harried Dominions Secretary, can be construed by tender skins at Whitehall as enmity. But nothing is farther from the truth.

Answers

*U.S. Army Service Forces Do Everything
From Making Guns to Washing Clothes*

The Army Service Forces command prizes a number of commands: Ordnance, Medical, Signals, Quartermaster, Chemical Corps, Transport, Engineers, Military Police, Chaplain Corps, WACS, in fact, everything except the combat troops and the air and on the ground.

In March 1942, the United States Army was reorganized into three branches: Ground Forces, Air Forces, and Services of Supply; the last, and the least important, was the Army Service Forces. The ground strategy remains the function of the High Command: the fighting arms, ground forces and air forces took over specialized training. Logistics, the science of getting the right things to the right place at the right time, became the responsibility of the A.S.F.

like it. The first who is 18, like it. The 18 proposals of marriage, the 18 proposals of marriage, the 18 proposals of marriage in a U.S. Army Post Exchange man day's shift she shudders anywhere from 35 to 45 soldiers with dirty clothes and nippers. married, is an equally successful fun Delilah. When the Samsons come in, they ask her to "send in the barber." Where-

Women have invaded the

barber shops of America, not cutting hair, but to do the business of America. At present, the quarantined masculine field in the United States, shortage in barber manpower is being replenished by modern DeLiahs.

And to the barber shop, like it. One girl, who is 18, has had 18 proposals of marriage since she started to give haircuts. (General Issue) Haircuts in managed by her father. In a full day's shift she shaves anywhere from 35 to 45 soldiers with clippers and nippers.

married, is an equally successful DeLiah. When the Sansons come in, they ask her to send in the barber. "Where-when, under the bathroom," they cut their hair. When she comes to the hotel looks pretty good, so her list of customers is long. And she knows her studies better than most school girls. It takes her stock-in-trade,

American Women Start Home Canning Plant

It is hard to imagine American housewives contemplating a possible shortage of tinned fruit and vegetables. But some of them are embarking upon a co-operative canning venture to meet it—and to save those valuable ration points.

What will bring a kettle to boil in three seconds flat?

The unscientific among those who watched a recent demonstration in the laboratory of Radio Corporation of America at Princeton, New Jersey, probably shook their heads and said there was nothing there. And, of course, "radio power" really isn't there to understand as you understand a gas flame or the red heated coils of an electric hot-plate. Actually it is intense heat, generated by high-frequency, or short-wave radio.

cooking is just another of the apparently inexhaustible tricks up the capacious sleeve of radio power. Thus far the cooking is boiling; radio toasting, baking and grilling have still not been conjured out of the air. Still, it is a soothing thought that one day when the radio cooker appears in the average kitchen, you can put on the potatoes or greens, and see them boiling before your hand leaves the pot.

The R.C.A. demonstration was made with marshmallows, which were actually done in three seconds; but boiled rather than toasted, they looked and tasted somewhat flat.

But they do need glue. They are needle-shaped shots that can be sub-situated for metal nails and staples. In this particular demonstration they were used to pin together stacked sheets of plywood, coated with

Here is what normally happens: The sheets, coated and stacked like cards, are pinned to prevent slipping by running staples or nails through holes which must be filled after the wood is pressed into final form.

The radio nail requires no hole. The radio nailer sends out a narrow beam of intense heat and the glue joins in the path of each beam producing a sealed spots that hold like pins.

White-collar girls in the United States are trimming d

White-collar girls in the United States are trimming their time budgets to meet war-time financial problems, including income tax.

Before the war American office workers—telephone clerks, typists and secretaries—had the advantage over British workers. Their rate of pay was standard of living. But to buy the American cost of living has gone up, and the minimum exemption for the tax has gone down. The total of this added tax burden is more or less equivalent to the rise in British office salaries done by the white-collar

The problem is so serious that the Young Women's Christian Association is preparing new budget surveys to present before delegates to the Business and Professional Council of the Y.W.C.A., devoted a conference to discussion of increased demands on their wages and how to meet them.

been accumulated for years by the armed forces. The reason is Thankful Fathers started by grim Fathers who on the bleak November on a show the New wild turkeys, and settlers to dine. Since then it

Miss Dorothy Sabiston, secretary of the Council, gave the key to the

This year some Than

The Con: It will study how expenses are overlooking income and revise old budget plans to make both ends meet. Meanwhile the girls themselves are looking for new ways to cut the corners as they drive ahead in the way of effort. They drive slashing down the expenses rather than the content of their lunches, and they are cutting down on tables, meat and five bird. But America the home front will be forego this culinary obsessions like the thought Thanksgiving Day America the four corners of the world they are will sit down to roast and feel a nostalgic home.

The U.S. Navy has developed new techniques for training

They call it the "dark-room" only because the dark-room is that place where the Navy's training is rigorously conducted. At this point, the Navy's training is rigorously conducted.

THE OUTPOST

OFFICE OF
PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 41

LONDON

OCT 14 1943

SEPTEMBER, 1943

WORLD TRADE AND PROSPERITY MAKING ENDS MEET

BRITISH OPINION CHANGES WITH THE TIMES

RUNNING A BRITISH HOUSEHOLD—I

The bulk of world trade after the ending of hostilities will for a time be done by England and America, and the trade policies of these two countries will therefore have a powerful effect on the success of our efforts to organize a peaceful world. British business men are disturbed by the evidences that American interests hope to control the airways of the world, and they fear that American exporters are taking over the South American markets under cover of lend-lease agreements that prevent shipments from England to South America. American business men, on their side, are apt to feel that the innocent and generous Americans, like Snow-White among the animals, may be gobbled up in a moment by some ferocious monster or magician from the City of London. Meanwhile the statesmen and their economic experts are laboring to discover how the interests of the victor nations in permanent world order can control the clashing interests of private industry.

There is no clear policy in the democracies, but the drift of opinion in England is toward an attitude which, if understood in America, will lead to harmonious trade relations with each other and with the world. England is no longer the great creditor nation of the world. Even little Iceland has earned enough money out of the forces of occupation to pay off her debt to London—an illuminating contrast to the fate of Denmark. England, as a nation, is no longer a rich financier living on coupons and dividends; after the war England will have to work for all she gets, and the people who govern England are well aware of this fact.

It is important, therefore, for Americans to recognize the England of today as being not a financial magnate but a worker looking for a job. England needs materials and food from the outside world, and she wants to work for the world and earn foreign money to spend on cotton, lumber, and wheat. This new situation is transforming the Englishman's ideas on world economics and on the great internal problems of employment.

"Export or Die" Confusion

Hitler added a touch to world confusion when he remarked that Germany must export or die. There are a few Englishmen who still think in the same terms, that England must export or die. But a wage earner does not think he will die unless he can work a two-hour day for low wages. He has heard of modern technology, and would much rather work an eight-hour day for high wages. So the modern means is that England must import or die, and the purpose of exports is not to spend on British labor but to earn foreign money. If the latest technology will serve to earn more dollars and pesos with fewer and better exports, and fewer workmen employed in the export industries, there is just that much more labor and material left for improving the home country. The workman looking for a job is not hunting for a boss to take up all his hours, but for a way of earning money to buy food.

The extraordinary novelty of this attitude needs to be emphasized. In America, naturally,

tariff, and covered the difference by lending money abroad. The outcome was unsatisfactory, but many people hope we can do the same again.

The policy of pushing exports and loans, although it worked badly, was not as idiotic as it sounds; it was only out of date. America was being thrifty, like a workman who carries as much as possible and spends as little as possible, so as to put money in the bank. The trouble was that America was not a little man town, and when America refused to buy, the town went bust and the bank with it. Now we are even bigger in a smaller world, and it is much too late to make believe we are just a young fellow from the country trying to get along.

War and Peace

The world after this present storm is not going to be in a mood to let any big nation buy up all the outlying property. People who want American wheat or machinery may have to borrow dollars for a while, but they will the dollars to pay the loan and keep control of their own resources. Parsimony is for little, poor countries trying to get a decent standard of living, not for the billionaire sitting on his pile of gold.

Now that England is no longer a billionaire herself, but a little, rather poor nation obliged to earn her own living, the theory of looking to the export trades to use up surplus labor has not the appeal that it has in America. People are beginning to realize, under the stress of war, that labor is not an embarrassing waste of national wealth, along with food and coal. This thought is almost unknown in America, but may become more familiar if the war goes on for some time.

Most of the educated people in England appear to have grasped the fact that unemployment of labor is caused by faulty distribution of the national income, not by failure to increase exports. In fact, if a country's imports are as much as its exports, there is little or no net employment in foreign trade. England could grow a good deal of wheat on her marginal land, at a high cost, or she can use machines and make cloth to trade for cheap wheat. The fact that the latter would yield cheaper food indicates that there is less employment for English labor in it than there would be in growing the wheat on the moors. The country's income, not to make jobs. Self-sufficiency and inefficiency would actually create more jobs than trade and specialization.

There are, in fact, only two ways to ensure to use up any possible surplus, the extreme case of course being a state of war. The other is to distribute the national income in such a way that the people who want the goods and services for sale are the ones who have the money to buy them. Whether the goods are nearly all made in the country, as in America, or many of them imported as in England, the answer is still the same. Barrin inflation or

This is an attempt to describe, in terms of American dollars how, after four years of war, British families spend their annual income.

The OUTPOST will present, in three instalments, budgets in different income groups. The original intention was to contrast present-day expenditures with pre-war budgets, but, in a country totally mobilized, a family whose financial position has remained substantially at the same level is too rare to be indicative of average conditions. The increase in the wage of the industrial worker, on the one hand, and the great decrease in the earnings of the man or woman in uniform is, in general, responsible for the big divergence in typical budgets now and before the war. It is a matter of record that the cost of essentials has risen 29% and the total rise, covering all expenses, is about 36%.

Weekly wage earners in Great Britain who paid income tax in 1938-39 numbered one million. In 1941-42 the number was \$1 million. A portion of the monies collected in income tax is in the nature of a loan to the Government and will be repaid after the war. This Post-War Credit may not exceed \$260,000 per married couple annually. As the terms of repayment have not been decided by Parliament, it will appear as tax and not as investment in these budgets.

In any discussion of British incomes it is interesting to remember that \$440.00 is the sum tax free of any Britisher's pay check, though exemptions may remove the necessity of individuals actually paying a tax. In contrast to the American system of taxing a per cent of the entire income, the British commence taxation at the rate of \$1.30 out of every four taxable dollars. In the next higher bracket the Government takes nearly \$2.00 in every four, and over \$3.00 or more from every four taxable dollars. To realize an annual income of twenty thousand dollars a Britisher must possess a gross income of nearly 600,000 dollars.

In order to describe British incomes in American vocabulary we have chosen budgets roughly in the low, middle and high brackets as represented by the American income tax standard.

The first family whose budget we will describe is that of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brewster, who live in London. Frank Brewster is 52 and his wife is 47. For eleven years he has been employed by a small firm of photographers. He is paid \$35.00 a week, or \$1820.00 yearly.

Their daughter lived at home in 1938 and earned \$16.00 per week with the American firm of Armour's. She was drafted and her Army pay is just under \$4.00, including 75 cents allowed her mother. Mrs. Brewster is saving this for her.

The largest single item in the Brewsters' weekly budget is spent on food. The total is \$8.20, including Mr. Brewster's lunch at a restaurant, which averages 42 cents per day. The amount paid for meat, due to rationing, cannot exceed 44 cents, while their weekly allowance of butter, lard, margarine, eggs, bacon and cheese costs 50 cents, and the pint of milk allotted to the two of them cost

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 42

LONDON

OCTOBER, 1943

MASTER PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE

GREATEST HARVEST IN HISTORY

ONE of the greatest agricultural harvests Britain has ever known has just been gathered. It has come from the kitchen garden, from the plowed-up golf course on the King's Sandringham estate, from formerly derelict commons, from Metropolitan Police allotments and reclaimed farm land as well as from the normal agricultural lands. It has been gathered by nearly half a million voluntary helpers—boys from Eton and Glasgow's docks, school girls and factory girls on holiday, stock brokers, civil servants and bus conductors—all have joined hands with the farmers, reserved agricultural workers, the Women's Land Army and Italian Prisoners of War to bring in this year's record harvest.

During the four years of war, Britain has lost to military and industrial use more agricultural land than has been gained through reclamation. Yet today the country is reaping an increase of 70 per cent food output, measured in calories, over pre-war figures.

The Minister of Agriculture stated in December 1942 that "Our master plan has been to change this island from a mainly grazing to a mainly arable country, to save a round voyage for a ship with every 10,000 tons of food that we could grow." Last year 80,000,000 tons of crops were harvested, this year the harvest will reach an estimated 100,000,000 tons—and a saving in ships of 10,000 round voyages.

The efficiency of this high-powered agricultural machine has been achieved through necessity, intelligent planning and organization, and that invaluable element of "voluntary cooperation" which has reached such a high development in the British Isles.

The necessity was obvious—with an increase in population of 6,750,000 in the past 20 years, Britain had in the same period allowed 2,500,000 acres of farm land to fall into disuse, and was largely dependent on imports for her food.

War Agricultural Executive Committees

Translation of the government's war agricultural policy to the farmer is principally through the county War Agricultural Executive Committees, composed of farmers, landowners, farm workers and technicians drawn from University, government, and industrial research laboratories and experimental stations. The War Agricultural Executive Committee may direct which crop is to be cultivated on the land, reduction of a herd of inferior cattle, or application of new methods for poultry keeping. A Committee has, in actual cases, taken over a farm which, for various reasons, remained unproductive and placed it under new and proved management. Such action

is generally met with approval, for the principle of the most good for the greatest number—in other words, the life of the nation—is the accepted criterion. On the other hand, the farmer—be he land-owner or tenant—does and must obtain through his Committee labor and materials necessary for the fullest production from his land; that is, if the farmer needs a hundredweight of fertilizer or a combine drill, up to £200 for farm improvement or extra hands for harvesting, this is achieved

For instance, a grant of £2 per acre is given towards the cost of plowing up grassland, payments of £20 an acre for land freed from flower crops, a subsidy of 50 per cent or more of the cost of agricultural lime, and grants of up to 50 per cent are made in approved cases for draining or ditching schemes. (One striking fact is that in the first 9 months of the government's drainage program more has been achieved than Italy did in the 13 years of reclaiming the Pontine Marshes. In all, 4,000,000 acres have been improved.)

Increased mechanization of farms has played a large part; from an estimated 55,000 tractors in the country at the outbreak of war there are now about 165,000, and the number of combine harvesters has increased sevenfold. These machines are in operation on a lend-lease basis (a proportion in the larger U.S.A.-Britain sphere) in the fields between farmer and farmer. "Flying squads," machine equipped, travel from farm to farm—something like the house raising parties of America's pioneer days takes place.

In animal farming, milk has been given a rank of first importance. Today the milking herds are 4-6 per cent greater in number than before the war, and production and consumption of milk has risen by a third. The contribution of cattle and sheep to fertilization of the soil, and the fact that their quality and quantity cannot be quickly raised after serious depletion has been considered of value. Pigs and poultry have been decreased by 51-9 per cent and 24-2 per cent respectively since they make heavy demands on imports or on grain usable for human consumption; however steps have now been taken to arrest this decline.

The government has guaranteed prices and markets for all important farm products, which are fixed jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Food, and has decided that the present system of fixed prices and an assured market will be maintained for at least one year after the war.

National Farm Survey

Initiated in 1941 (with the acrid smoke of lost battles of Greece and Crete still in the air) the result of the 1941 Farm Survey was made to record the following data:

(a) A "farm record" for each farm covering conditions of tenure and occupation; the natural state of the farm, including fertility; the adequacy of its equipment; the degree of infestation with weeds or pests; the adequacy of water and electricity supplies; the management condition of the farm; and its wartime plowing-up record. The information on the management condition of the farm is summarized in the grading of the farmer as A, B or C. The results of the complete 1941 June census return for the farm, including all the usual statistics of crop acreages and livestock numbers, etc.

(c) A plan of the farm showing its boundaries and the fields contained in it.

The result of the Survey has given essential information concerning the country's overall agricultural potential; it has sign-posted the

Anglo-American Relations—What Can I Do?

By T/Sgt. Henry J. Andrews

This essay won first prize in a contest open to British and American enlisted men, and is published by permission of the sponsors of the contest, The Atlantic Foundation.

I'M strictly a G.I. Joe, patiently working and longing for the day that this war is over and the lights go on in Times Square and in Piccadilly Circus.

There will come a day when all the G.I. Joes will be returning home to their Josephines, back to the bustling city, or the quiet spot in the country; back to Bangor, Me., or Bellaire, Ohio, or Burbank, Calif.

After this war we'll probably say that we have had more than our share. Just like the boys of '17, we'll say, "God keep us from another one..."

Merely wishes and soft words will not be enough. Isolationism will be just a memory after this war, what with airplanes, radio and television. Unity between countries will be necessary for us to survive, just as unity among the states is necessary for the United States to survive.

We shall have to enlarge our thinking and to revise our geography books. We shall have to know the countries of the world as we now know our states. We shall have to get along with the British, just as the North Carolinians get along with the South Carolinians, the Ohioans with the West Virginians.

For in unity with the British, and other countries as well, there will be strength and the force to prevent another war. The sooner

(Continued on second page)

Farm Labor Guaranteed

Says Middle Westerner

AMONG recent visitors to Britain has been Mr. W. W. Waymack, the well-known editor of the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*, who told a member of the OUTPOST staff something of his impressions of Britain.

"Coming as I do from the American Corn Belt," said Mr. Waymack, "I have been glad to have a chance to discuss food production with officials in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture. Clearly there has been very close cooperation between those concerned with the production of food and those concerned with its distribution. The public has had to be educated as to the difficulties of both. An acre of wheat will feed more people than an acre given to grazing live-stock; therefore the public must cut down its consumption of meat. An acre of potatoes will feed more people than an acre of wheat; therefore the public is urged to eat potatoes instead of bread. The farmer is given a chance to conform voluntarily to the national plan, and is given assistance and advice if he does. In the Women's Land Army he has a pool of labor to draw

NEWS AND FEATURES

Number 24.

Issued by The U.S. Office of War Information, 1 Grosvenor Square, London

November

HOW U.S. FIGHTS IN PACIFIC

Aircraft Carriers Surprised Japanese In Recent Assault On Wake Island

The aircraft carrier has come into its own as an offensive weapon, particularly in the Pacific. The recent and successful attack on Japanese-held Wake Island proved once again the offensive power of ship-based planes in the long sea war against the Japanese. The Japanese, in their turn, were surprised by the attack on December 27, 1941. It was one of the surprises with which they launched their treacherous attack on the United States.

Early this month the United States returned the favour—with intense, when Japanese installations were pounded and practically destroyed.

The largest force of U.S. carriers ever assembled took part in this drive against the Japanese on Wake Island. Cruisers, destroyers and heavy land-based bombers were also used in the assault on Wake. The fleet was within striking distance of the Japanese base on the Marshall Islands, and the Japanese had no attempt at interception by surface ships.

Water Storage Destroyed

During the two days' fighting 1,051 tons of bombs and shells were pumped into the quaking pin-point of land.

Results were satisfactory, according to Rear Admiral Alfred E. M. Anderson, U.S.N., who commanded the task force. About three-fifths of the Japanese water storage equipment and most of their oil, barracks and administrative buildings were destroyed. And the Japanese, who had been covering the island with anti-aircraft plants, were seriously damaged. Bombers began the attack before dawn on the first day, and the ground defenses were taken completely by surprise. There was only light rain on the island, and the Japanese 20 minutes to recover from the shock, and by that time American bombers had established complete mastery of the air.

Reprints available from the War Information Office

Sunday Stevedores

Sunday is no day of rest for 175 office workers of the New York Central Railway. When manpower shortage hampered the transfer of goods from trains to ships, the railway's stevedores and legal experts answered the company's call for volunteers.

Working regular time-and-a-half Sunday pay, these seventh-hour shifters, unloading trains and loading lighters with boxes of food and clothing, machinery and war materials.

Women Make Good As Welders

Waitresses and beauty operators make the best welders, because they are used to spending long hours on their feet. This is the opinion of Justice, Director of Women Personnel at the Todd Erie Basin Drydock.

Like other American shipbuilding and repairing firms, the Todd company has now had considerable experience in employing women for work which used to be filled only by men. And the result, Experience has modified the regulations originally laid down to cover

U.S. MAKERS FORESEE NYLON IN WONDERLAND

In a recent salvage drive American women contributed more than 2,500,000 pounds of worn silk and rayon, and 1,000,000 pounds of old hats, and many other articles.

They cannot look forward to the replacement of these luxury stockings until the war is over. But then they—and we—can look forward to never did before.

Manufacturers of this tough and delicate substance recently announced many uses of nylon which will save wear and tear, and give nylon stockings a new life.

Imagine a sheer, pleated skirt which never has to be replaced after washing, either by hand or in a machine. Imagine a delicate collar or jacket with frills permanently fresh and free from wrinkles. Imagine a hat that will not crush and new curtains that never need to be ironed or stretched. These are just a few of the things that nylon promises for the time when we shall be able to do without too much foreign cloth.

Fills and Furbelows

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We are already familiar with fillaments of nylon which are used to make toothbrush bristles and surgical sutures. But those who know prophesy never-wear-out nylon will be interested in the new uses of this synthetic material. "Stays," hosiery, and artificial eyelashes, umbrellas, strings for musical instruments, sewing thread and insulation for electric wiring and industrial machinery are some of the new uses of nylon which will make them wear longer.

Imagine a sheer, pleated skirt which never has to be replaced after washing, either by hand or in a machine. Imagine a delicate collar or jacket with frills permanently fresh and free from wrinkles. Imagine a hat that will not crush and new curtains that never need to be ironed or stretched. These are just a few of the things that nylon promises for the time when we shall be able to do without too much foreign cloth.

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General Marshall on U.S. at H.M.S.O. REPRINTS AMERICAN REP

"The end is not yet clearly in sight but victory is certain. The concluding words of General Marshall's Biennial Reprint of the war to the U.S. Secretary of War. It has been reprinted in this country by H. M. Stationery Office and is of great interest to all who are interested in the progress of the war.

General Marshall is the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army and is also a well-known writer, and the "Biennial Report of Staff of the United States Army, July 1, 1941, to July 20, 1942, is a most interesting and instructive reading.

It presents a clear picture of the progress of the war in the Pacific, against an enemy better equipped than we are.

Russian Repression

This is a United Nations story. It was a repression from the Russian front. It happened in a factory in Brazil. It comes from the United States where it is going the rounds.

The factory foreman was a German, and a Russian employee had the honored name of Timoshenko. The result was a repression.

Of course Timoshenko won; and the battered foreman is now in hospital, debating the wisdom of attacking Russians.

U.S. Braves Fighting In Italy

According to the U.S. Office of Information, 400,000 Italian have gone to Germany. This number 20,000 are serving with distinction in the armed forces. 20,000 are engaged in war industry. There is a picture of just one of these men, a private, who is fighting against the Nazis. Six days ago he was captured by the Germans. He is now in a German prison. He is a member of the Fifth Army in Italy. He is a soldier, and a brave one. He is a soldier, and a brave one. He is a soldier, and a brave one.

Echo from Corrie

The General wrote: "I am sure that the American people will be interested in the progress of the war in the Pacific, against an enemy better equipped than we are.

It presents a clear picture of the progress of the war in the Pacific, against an enemy better equipped than we are.

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THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 44

LONDON

DECEMBER, 1943

The Truth about TAXES

DEBTS and taxes are both understandably unpopular; but in war they must be borne with what fortitude we can summon up. There are some people who can find compensation and even a masochistic satisfaction in asserting that their taxes are the heaviest, their debt the most mountainous; and ordinarily one would have no quarrel with this dubious form of consolation if it gave relief to the sufferer. There are times, however, when such self-flagellation is undertaken in a spirit of reflection upon others. Some recent statements about the relative burdens of the British and American war debts and taxes seem designed to suggest that the British war effort is less than the American, and that it falls short of the utmost, as far as money can measure the expenditure of blood, toil, sweat and tears.

To dispute the facts on which these allegations are based is not to belittle the very heavy war costs which have been assumed by the American government and are being met by American taxpayers. But it would be a poor service to Anglo-American relations to allow these insinuations, when inaccurate, to pass unchallenged.

A most misleading comparison between the war-time increases in the British and American national debts recently was drawn by Senator Ellender. He stated that while the British national debt had increased only £14 a head in the past five years, that of the United States had soared by £160 a head in three years. By British Senator Ellender was generally understood to have meant United Kingdom, that is, England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The debt figures tell a very different story. United Kingdom debt at the end of March, 1939, amounted to £8,279 millions; at present it is over £18,000 millions, an increase of approximately £10,000 millions. With a population of about 45 millions, this represents an increase per head of over £222 in the war years. When this was pointed out, Senator Ellender's explanation was ingenious; his method of computation shown to be ingenious, but less than honest. He had taken the debt increase of the whole Commonwealth and Empire, and divided by the total population, including India's nearly 400 millions, the Mandated areas, the Colonies, and the Dominions. The Dominions have, it is hardly necessary to point out, made substantial contributions to the united war effort, but, except in the case of Canada, it has been in no way comparable to that of the Mother Country. This is understandable. Their capacity is very much less, their distance from the enemy, even in the case of Australia, very much greater. Only last week the Financial Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* estimated that while in 1939, in four years, had spent £380 per head on the war, Australia had spent only £158. The inclusion of India, the Mandates, and the Colonies, with their tiny surpluses above subsistence living, and their relatively small war efforts, completes the total falsification of the figures.

The tale of the debt paints only half the picture, however. The American debt would have climbed less dizzily if Senator Ellender and others of his colleagues had been willing to try more honestly to represent the

Taxpayers' Association purporting to show that American taxes are more than 50 per cent greater than those in Britain. Somewhat different statistics have been made public by the U.S. Treasury which are interpreted in the same direction. To release figures of per capita taxes paid is, in any case, to invite misconception. It is the proportion of income paid which is the proper measure of sacrifice. With higher American standards of wages and salaries—which sound like El Dorado to most Englishmen—a higher tax paid does time necessarily mean equality of sacrifice. There are other pitfalls. "Taxes" in American terminology cover social insurance payments, which are not included in British taxes, as well as local assessments, which in Britain are called rates, and can be very heavy indeed. There is no doubt that British taxation is the heavier burden.

There is another fact which should be borne in mind when comparisons are made, in financial terms, between the war sacrifices of any two countries. Unless the price levels are the same, the real contributions of the country with the lower prices, in terms of man-hours, materials, and skills is under-valued. To take an example from shipbuilding, despite the miraculous production efficiencies of American yards, the fact remains that the British yard turns out the same ship at a lower cost, owing to lower wages, lower rates of profit, lower prices of materials. Comparison is further distorted by the success of the British in keeping down prices when related to the war-time rise in the American price level. The official rate of exchange is about 4 dollars to the pound; but many experts believe that in comparing achievement, a fairer rate would be close to 6 dollars to the pound.

Figures released this week put the British contribution to the American war effort at over one billion dollars. In addition to reverse Lend-Lease the British have financed other national armies, navies and air forces like the British and the French. When it is realized that this is in addition to the enormous costs of Britain's own war effort—the R.A.F., the British Navy, Combined Operations, and the Armies in the Middle East and Mediterranean—is a staggering figure for a country of Britain's size and resources. The American Lend-Lease total now stands at \$15,235 million—nearly

HOME GUARD DEFENDS BRITAIN

By Major John Langdon-Davies, M.B.E.

EVERY Friday for over two years, shortly after six in the evening, some fifty men have got off a train at a small country railway station. Their ages have varied from seventeen to sixty, their civilian work from agricultural laborer, miner, docker, to stockbroker, research chemist, engineer, actor.

As far as experience of war is concerned, they vary from men with four rows of ribbons to men who have never heard a shot fired in anger.

They are all in uniform and their rank is anything from Lieutenant-Colonel to Corporal.

These men, most of them with a sixty-hour week of civilian work behind them, have come for a tough course in basic training carried out under action station conditions. They sleep on the bare ground, they cook their food, they learn to stalk, to kill silently, to move invisibly, to disappear into the landscape. They are a sample of the million-and-three quarter men whose chief distinction it is to have won a battle which never had to be fought, to have won other battles by proxy in North Africa and elsewhere which could not have been won but for their existence hundreds of miles away.

It is easy in 1943 to deny the importance of the Home Guard. Those of us who, in 1940, built up our road defenses in some forward area with the full knowledge that after Dunkirk Britain had less than one hundred tanks and one hundred guns with which to defend herself, remember a time when to be a Home Guard was a pretty grim reality.

But even now, when as a Home Guard said to me the other day, "This invasion business seems like taking place elsewhere," we should remember that the very building up of a striking force against the continent of Europe would have been impossible had not the Home Guard been so well trained as to become capable of taking over nine-tenths of the defending of the vulnerable base.

How vulnerable the base is, 1944 may still show us. There is no likelihood of a sea and sky all-round invasion. The Battle for Britain probably settled that once and for all. But when we thrust home our spearheads north south and west along the roads which converge on Berlin, our success will depend upon a steady uninterrupted supply of material to the advancing armies.

Hitler has still plenty of fanatical followers. It may be that paratroops dropped on this country will all be suicidal maniacs (the Home Guard will see to that), but just because death will be almost certain, that does not mean that Hitler's fanatics will not drop from our skies. A thousand men here, a thousand there, may well try to do as much damage as possible to produce bottlenecks in production and traffic jams along our supply routes.

The manpower required to guard everything that is vulnerable at such a climax of the war is enormous. You must not only have men trained, but men on the spot, and the spots are innumerable. The question is not so much whether Hitler's men will be killed, as where they will be killed before or after they do the particular piece of damage they were sent to do.

THE OUTPOST

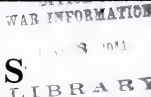
PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 44

LONDON

DECEMBER, 1943

The Truth about TAXES



DEBTS and taxes are both understandably unpopular; but in war they must be borne with what fortitude we can summon up. There are some people who can find compensation and even a masochistic satisfaction in asserting that their taxes are the heaviest, their debt the most mountainous; and ordinarily one would have no quarrel with this dubious form of consolation if it gave relief to the sufferer. There are times, however, when such self-flagellation is undertaken in a spirit of reflection upon others. Some recent statements about the relative burdens of the British and American war debts and taxes seem designed to suggest that the British war effort is less than the American, and that it falls short of the utmost, as far as money can measure the expenditure of blood, toil, sweat and tears.

To dispute the facts on which these allegations are based is not to belittle the very heavy war costs which have been assumed by the American government and are being met by American taxpayers. But it would be a poor service to Anglo-American relations to allow these insinuations, when inaccurate, to pass unchallenged.

A most misleading comparison between the wartime increases in the British and American national debts recently was drawn by Senator Ellender. He stated that while the British national debt had increased only £14 a head in the past five years, that of the United States had soared by £160 a head in three years. By British Senator Ellender was generally understood to have meant United Kingdom, that is, England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The debt figures tell a very different story. United Kingdom debt at the end of March, 1939, amounted to £8,279 millions; at present it is over £18,000 millions, an increase of approximately £10,000 millions. With a population of about 45 millions, this represents an increase per head of over £222 in the war years. When this was pointed out, Senator Ellender's explanation was ingenious; his method of computation shown to be ingenious, but less than honest. He had taken the debt increase of the whole Commonwealth and Empire, and divided by the total population, including India's nearly 400 millions, the Mandated areas, the Colonies, and the Dominions. The Dominions have, it is hardly necessary to point out, made substantial contributions to the united war effort, but, except in the case of Canada, it has been in no way comparable to that of the Mother Country. This is understandable. Their capacity is very much less, their distance from the enemy, even in the case of Australia, very much greater.

Only last week the Financial Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* estimated that while Britain, in four years, had spent £380 per head on the war, Australia had spent only £158. The inclusion of India, the Mandates, and the Colonies, with their tiny surpluses above subsistence living, and their relatively small war efforts, completes the total falsification of the figures.

The tale of the debt points only half the picture, however. The American debt would have climbed less dizzily if Senator Ellender and others of his colleagues had been willing to

Taxpayers' Association purporting to show that American taxes are more than 50 per cent greater than those in Britain. Somewhat different statistics have been made public by the U.S. Treasury which are interpreted in the same direction. To release figures of per capita taxes paid is, in any case, to invite misconception. It is the proportion of income paid with the proper measure of sacrifice. With higher American standards of wages and salaries—which sound like El Dorado to most Englishmen—a higher tax paid does not necessarily mean equality of sacrifice. There are other pitfalls. "Taxes" in American terminology cover social insurance payments, which are not included in British taxes, as well as local assessments, which in Britain are called rates, and can be very heavy indeed. There is no doubt that British taxation is the heavier burden.

There is another fact which should be borne in mind when comparisons are made, in financial terms, between the war sacrifices of any two countries. Unless the price levels are the same, the real contributions of the country with the lower prices, in terms of man-hours, materials, and skills is undervalued. To take an example from shipbuilding, despite the miraculous production efficiencies of American yards, the fact remains that the British yard turns out the same ship at a lower cost, owing to lower wages, lower rates of profit, lower prices of materials. Comparison is further distorted by the success of the British in keeping down prices when related to the war-time rise in the American price level. The official rate of exchange is about 4 dollars to the pound; but many experts believe that in comparing war costs and using them as an index of achievement, a fairer rate would be close to 6 dollars to the pound.

Figures released this week put the British contribution to the American war effort at over one billion dollars. In addition to reverse Lend-Lease the British have financed other national armies, navies and air forces like the Polish and the French. When it is realized that this is in addition to the enormous costs of Britain's own war effort—the R.A.F., the British Navy, Combined Operations, and the Armies in the Middle East and Mediterranean—it is a staggering figure for a country of Britain's size and resources. The American Lend-Lease total now stands at \$15,235 millions—nearly

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This, then, at the present stage of the war,

#52

NOV 9 1943

OFFICE
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THE FREE PAPER FOR A FREE PEOPLE

EIGHTH ARMY NEWS

Wednesday 3 NOVEMBER 1943

No. 31 Vol. 3

ITALY

Moscow Decision

WAR CRIMINALS WILL BE JUDGED BY VICTIM STATES

What is perhaps the most important three-Power declaration of the war has been placed before Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin for signature.

This joint British, American and Russian declaration is the upshot of the Moscow Conference.

It follows nearly a fortnight's discussion between the Foreign Ministers of the three Allied Powers assisted by military, political and economic experts.

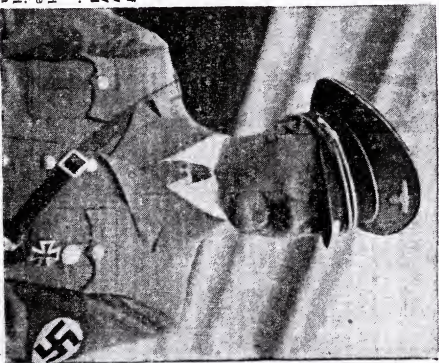
A statement says: The three Allied Powers have decided that the worst form of government by

The historic declaration of the Three-Power Moscow Conference has been warmly hailed in Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

BLOW FOR VICTORY

Newspapers of the United Nations comment on the success achieved by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt. Successes even greater than had been anticipated.

The «Times» says: «The Conference struck a great blow for victory and for peace.» «New York Times» «The result of the Conference must be a great victory over the forces of evil.»



The small nations will judge the war criminals, but the character pictured above will be judged by humanity.

ITALY CRISIS

According to reports reaching London, a crisis has arisen over the Italian situation.

SHOCK TROOPS SHAKE UP IN

November 2

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THE SUBS SAGA OF THE PACIFIC IS ALL ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

the 190 Japanese hips positively sunk and 29 probab sunk. The record proved a twin surprise: while decisly battering the enemey, losses of the "clumsy" American tin-pots are slight. And last month U.S. Secary of Navy Knox announced a tal of 474 enem ships sunk or damied in the Pacific

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There Are Silver Those Golden

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national horse show
York's famous Madison
Garden, but already pla-
under way for post-war
tainment in this large
Mike Jacobs, well-known
can sports promoter, has
nounced an international
tournament to be held in
soon as servicemen return
overseas.

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This Means You, Yd
The annual headache brought on by income-tax reporting is eased somewhat when the Treasury's new simplified tax is issued. Instead of having to submit the usual confusing form to the tax-payer of the future known as "you,"

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U.S. PARATROOPS PRAC IN PRILO (GEORGIA)

Department on an island in South Pacific.

The hospital specialises in treating natives who never enter its portals without being accompanied by at least one or two friends, and sometimes six.

Priglo in Sicily, but there is also a Priglo Field on the Chantaboonee River in Georgia. There is a Parello Gela Landing, too, near the same stream, which winds through the 180,000 acres where American paratroopers training at Fort Benning's famed parachute school, are not only stand in memory of hard fighting overseas where paratrooper killed the darkness of the night, they also signified the darkness of the mind that they had to learn to control. "Tactical jumping" is now the programme. Until a month ago, the paratroopers practised their jumping on smooth, well-kept fields at daylight—with a time limit of several seconds allowed between each "dick," a term borrowed from the family of the duck.

Factories and Pulpits Keep Ministers Busy

Clergymen in the neighborhood of the Bell Bomber plant in the southern town of Marietta, Georgia, consider it no paradox to be building war machines weekdays and mounting pulpits on Sundays.

In view of the enemy's condemnation of the church, building bombers which destroy equipment and save lives, they feel, is a natural offshoot of pastoral duties.

"Hitler has already destroyed the church in his own country; we must keep him from doing it here," the machinist-ministers say. To their regular schedules of sermons, now expanded to include visits to military hospitals and reservations, they have taken on a 48-hour work week at Bell.

tactical jumping, troops from the plane's door; that the whole "stick" of men is dropped in eight seconds or even less. Because the less than twelve hundred men in this interval, the men together and are able to land on their feet.

Post-Order House Goes Cultural In Season's Biggest Book Binge

To millions in the Midwest, the far-famed Sears Roebuck mail-order

Night jumping is also tactical course and after-dark leap into a field strewn with holes, or—most hazardous—a field of stumps and logs.

Some specialists among the elite hold the belief

IN BRIEF

Mechanised Christening

Tyboats at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corp. in New York now are being christened by "Christening" and she takes on courage at the ceremony. "Christening" is a device designed to simplify the launching—a mechanical bottle-launching—by holding arm on a pivot, which sprays champagne on the ships bow promptly and with precision. So far her aim has been accurate, and the ship has been jinned with an unshowered launching.

Gowns Across the Sea

British Servicewomen may be married in style, despite clothes rationing. As a "morne builder," the American Federation of Women's Clubs is pushing wedding gowns to England for matrimonially-inclined women in uniform.

'Bumped Off' Generals Wait When Privates

Get the Priorities

[illegible]

Though ownership of American airlines stands the same as before the war, on all flights the U.S. government has the right to say who shall do the riding. Priorities for passenger range from scarce No. 4 upward to No. 1, as hard to come by as a T-bone steak in Soho.

No one in the states holds a permanent priority and, contrary to what many think, rank has nothing to do with getting military and naval personnel quick transportation.

Navy Could Use

Party Director

In the Pacific

A 125-bed hospital, which supplies neither food nor linens to the patients and cares for as many hate customers as sick, is being run by the U.S. Navy Department on an island in South Pacific.

The hospital specialises in treating natives who never enter its portals without being accompanied by at least one or two friends, and sometimes six.

There's a feeling of permanency about the mildest case of malaria. Friends of the ailing man not only carry him in, but bring plentiful

supplies of foodstuffs; a kerosene burner on which to cook the food, plus mats, linens and sacks of cloths. The Navy has curtailed its hospi-

tality to the extent of limiting overnight guests to one per patient. Usually he or she crawls under the sick man's bed and sleeps there.

though native rank sometimes complicates this set-up. When a sick low-grade chief is attended by a well high-grade chief, it's the well

multi-Prater enter who fears the debt. Over its initial consternation, the Navy is now pleased with the way things have worked out. Although the natives won't come in for treatment unless cheered by a hand model, it's a system that makes for economy. Not having to supply food or linen, cost per person for hospital is only \$8.60.

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3-70 FEB 9 1944 Office U. S. Government #55

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LETTER No. 45

LONDON

JANUARY, 1944

BEAUTY IN DISTRESS

By Lyddon Gardner

We have asked a Britisher in an important position in business to give our readers an objective picture of present conditions in his own industry. Mr. Lyddon Gardner is Chairman of Yardleys. We believe his article gives a fair description of the British cosmetic industry in war-time, and shows a generous understanding of the American point of view.

THE lot of the British cosmetic manufacturer in war time is not a happy one. Those of us who have business connections with the United States know that the manufacturers there also have their full quota of worries, but it is doubtful if the American and British manufacturers fully understand each other's problems. I think there is a general feeling of envy on this side that so many perfumery and cosmetic articles are still selling in the States in such large quantities, while the American manufacturer, as represented by the politicians, would appear to be jealous that some precious, scarce raw materials for which he may be rationed, should be used in Persia or Albania for purposes not strictly connected with the destructive munitions of war.

This is one of those typical examples of misunderstanding between two communities which should very easily be removed by a frank statement of facts. A comparison between conditions covering the cosmetic industry in both countries will show very clearly why the British manufacturer is likely at the moment to be somewhat touchy about any criticism of his activities that reaches him from the other side of the Atlantic.

In the United States sales in the perfumery and cosmetic field are only limited by the ability of the manufacturer to turn out the goods. In Britain our sales have, since May 1940, been limited by law. At the present moment the permitted figures are 65 % of pre-war sales of face, talc and bath powders, and 50 % of everything else. The American manufacturer can make up his sales with any article that he is able to produce. In England, the manufacture of any spirituous perfumery, brilliants or lacquer for the nails is now prohibited because the basic ingredient for these things is a highly available substance. Nor is it permitted to ship to South America—where British and American manufacturers are still in competition—any form of greasy cream such as Night Cream, Cleansing Cream or Cold Cream, because these also require a high percentage of Lease-Lend products. Perfumery is also prohibited for the same reason. It is not known where the South American ladies get their perfumery and creams, etc., but it is doubted here that they are all manufactured south of the Panama Canal.

Both American and British manufacturers have continual wars to obtain enough supplies, the great difference between us in this case being that the American is worried because his stocks may prevent him from doing a bigger than pre-war trade, while the British manufacturer cannot always find stocks to do his 50 % quota.

Shortage and control of labor is also a big factor in Britain today. The unhappy manufacturer of cosmetics is not allowed to employ any woman between the age of 18 and 41 years, except those women who have families and are therefore not available for more than

LEND-LEASE SHORTENS WAR SWEETENS PEACE

THE concept of Lend-Lease is that of a common pool; from each according to his ability, so that victory may come as fast as possible. Only with this concept in mind will blood, valor and persistence be seen as the major contributions to the war, in spite of the fact that there is no convenient way of giving them a cash value. How many dollars would buy a hundred gallons of brave men's blood?

The present discussions and the future adjustments of Lend-Lease will be affected by the following misunderstandings:

1. Attempts to compare the money value of contributions. This will make everyone angry, both ways. The Russians will say, "How much are our corpses worth?" The Americans will say, "Why should we give five times as much as our neighbors?" And everyone will say, "What is the real purchasing power of the dollar?"

(Perhaps a pound sterling buys as much production as 6 to 8 dollars. Are the British to be rationed, in relation to America, because they have done a better job of controlling inflation?)

2. Misunderstandings about the British policy of reselling of Lend-Lease foodstuffs to retailers. The charge can be put in a single angry sentence. The answer is complicated: (a) These Lend-Lease foods form a small part of the general supply of any one type of foods. (They form a little less than 6 % of the total food consumption of Great Britain.) (b) These Lend-Lease foods are necessarily mixed in with the remaining 94 % of the food supply for purposes of distribution for storage and protection against deterioration, etc. (c) The allocation of all foods to those who need them is done by the rationing and subsidy system. If Lend-Lease foods were given away, that system would become distorted. How can 6 % of the food be given away, and to whom should it be given, when the remaining 94 % is allocated through a system of ration books, subsidized and controlled prices, subsidized cheap restaurants, etc.? (d) While admitting the impracticability of handling Lend-Lease food separately and giving it away, some people have suggested that the money collected from the sale of this food be turned over to the U.S. This argument ignores the problem of international exchange—the British would collect pounds but would have to pay us in dollars—which they do not have. The only way they could get them would be to divert man-power and materials from their war effort to make export goods to sell to us to earn dollars. Or else they could borrow dollars from us—leaving us right where we were last time—with an insufferable burden on post-war international trade; 80 % of food and of all other supplies sold in U.S. Army Post Exchanges in England (except cigarettes) is received from the British in reverse Lend-Lease. But we too sell the supplies to our own soldiers—and for the same reason of convenience and fairness in distribution.

3. The charge that the British export finished goods which contain Lend-Lease raw materials, thus making a commercial profit on America's contribution to the war.

(a) The White Paper of September, 1941, set up many protective devices against abuses of this nature so far as commercial or non-military goods are concerned. These goods include foodstuffs, raw materials, industrial and agricul-

6-7 % of all the civilian goods the United Kingdom imported from all sources were re-exported. In the first nine months of 1943 this percentage was less than one half of one per cent.

(b) Military goods needed for the war and lend-leased (i.e. given) by Britain to an ally, sometimes contain an American component. If the American people want to take the trouble to discover in each case what this component is, and to demand political credit, that is merely a question of the allocation of man-power. But in the large majority of cases it would look foolish to say that a tiny fraction of some manufactured weapon depended on Lend-Lease material from the United States.

4. The charge that if Britain had given less to Russia on Lend-Lease she could have taken less from us and we could have supplied the difference to Russia, thus gaining extra political credit.

(a) In general it helped the morale of the Russians to receive large aid from both of her most powerful allies. (b) In some cases it was more economical for the manufacture of goods for Russia to take place in England than in the United States. Also, the Russians at times required particular types of planes (e.g. Spitfires), tanks, etc., which were of British manufacture. (c) The question of timing sometimes made it essential that goods should be shipped from England rather than from America. During the first year after Russia's entry into the war the United States had almost no tanks or planes which she could give away. Many of the tanks and planes which the British have provided Russia under Lend-Lease were given during this period.

5. The charge that Britain gets paid by Russia for non-military items shipped to that country, thus again making profit from the war and sometimes from the re-processing of American Lend-Lease goods.

The truth is that Britain gives Russia, under Lend-Lease, all military goods. On non-military goods she has received 40 % in gold, 60 % in credit. Occasionally a very small part of these manufactured non-military goods will consist of American Lend-Lease materials.

(a) The question of how much payment Britain should receive can only be dealt with in relation to the larger question, "Is Britain making her utmost contribution to the winning of the War?" According to the terms of the

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(a) The White Paper of September, 1941, set out many protective devices against abuse of this nature so far as commercial or non-military goods are concerned. These goods include food-

6-7 % of all the civilian goods the United Kingdom imported from all sources were re-exported. In the first nine months of 1943 this percentage was less than one half of one per cent.

(b) Military goods needed for the war and lend-leased (i.e. given) by Britain to an ally, sometimes contain an American component. If the American people want to take the trouble to discover in each case what this component is, and to demand political credit, that is merely a question of the allocation of man-power. But in the large majority of cases it would look foolish to say that a tiny fraction of some manufactured weapon depended on Lend-Lease material from the United States.

4. The charge that if Britain had given less to Russia on Lend-Lease she could have taken less from us and we could have supplied the difference to Russia, thus gaining extra political credit.

(a) In general it helped the morale of the Russians to receive large aid from both of her most powerful allies. (b) In some cases it was more economical for the manufacture of goods for Russia to take place in England than in the United States. Also, the Russians at times required particular types of planes (e.g. Spitfires), tanks, etc., which were of British manufacture. (c) The question of timing sometimes made it essential that goods should be shipped from England rather than from America. During the first year after Russia's entry into the war the United States had almost no tanks or planes which she could give away. Many of the tanks and planes which the British have provided Russia under Lend-Lease were given during this period.

5. The charge that Britain gets paid by Russia for non-military items shipped to that country, thus again making profit from the war and sometimes from the re-processing of American Lend-Lease goods.

The truth is that Britain gives Russia, under Lend-Lease, all military goods. On non-military goods she has received 40 % in gold, 60 % in credit. Occasionally a very small part of these manufactured non-military goods will consist of American Lend-Lease materials.

(a) The question of how much payment Britain should receive can only be dealt with in relation to the larger question, "Is Britain making her utmost contribution to the winning

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(1) By what methods is American history taught in English schools?

Ans. By all known methods. Many schools use ordinary text-book methods; others, unable to procure sufficient text-books, rely upon some variation of the "contract plan" of study, under which pupils look up information in reference libraries. Lantern slides, epidiascopes and—where available—films are used to supplement class-room activity, but there is nothing like enough material of this type for use in all schools.

(2) What labor-saving devices does the average British housewife have in her home?

Ans. In a surprisingly large number of British homes there is probably not a single example of what we Americans call a labor-saving device. Even ironing boards and wash boards are comparatively little used among the poorer section of the population. In cities, however, gas and electric stoves have become common. An electric kettle, which boils in 3 or 4 minutes is usually supplied with an electric stove. Perhaps the most frequently used of all labor-saving devices is the vacuum cleaner, commonly known in this country as a "Hoover," whatever its make.

Second in popularity is the electric iron. Another frequent device is the gas poker for use in lighting fires in fireplaces, and in most houses gas or electric heaters are instead of open fires in at least some of the rooms.

Refrigerators and washing machines were gaining popularity before the war, but were much more expensive than in America. With the exception of gas pokers and small heaters none of this equipment is available at present.

(3) What are the most popular song hits of the moment in England?

Ans. Song hits come and go almost as rapidly here as in the United States. Perhaps the most popular are:—

(a) *Pedro the Fisherman*, (b) *Sunday, Monday and Always*, (c) *My British Buddy*, (d) *Put Your Arms Around Me Honey*, (e) *I Love to Sing*, (f) *Paper Doll*.

(4) Do school girls use make-up?

Ans. No. School teachers do not use much either.

(5) What are the most popular topics discussed by Army, Women's Club, and other discussion groups in Britain?

Ans. In January 1944 there is a great deal of discussion of the following problems:

(a) Post-War International organization.
(b) Education reform in Britain, particularly religious teaching in school, co-education, better methods of educating for citizenship, the value of sex education in the improved educational system of the post-war period.
(c) Social security, the Beveridge plan, and various solutions of the peace-time problem of unemployment.
(d) National politics; particularly the length of the electoral term, the value of the cabinet government, and the future of the Labour Party.

(6) What is the origin of the Oxford accent?

Ans. It was the local dialect of Oxfordshire in days when each County had its own indi-

WHY THE EMPIRE?

By Vincent Harlow, M.A., D.Litt.

THE motives which caused the building of the British Empire (which is being transformed into a Commonwealth of Nations) are broadly the same as those which induced American pioneers to push their "moving frontier" westward across the Alleghenies over the Mississippi, and on to the Rockies and the Pacific. In both cases the main driving force was the desire for new wealth and the desire for new homes.

Most school text-books (British as well as American) tell the story of American independence as a fight for liberty against a tyrannical gentleman named George III. That is a good deal less than half the truth—as a group of brilliant American historians have shown in recent years.

When Englishmen first tried their hand at building an Empire—on the Atlantic sea-board of North America—they made a mess of it. Why? To find the answer we must take account of modern historical research and probe a good deal more deeply than the idiosyncrasies of a Hanoverian king.

When Englishmen under Elizabeth and the Stuart Kings set about their first experiment in Empire-building, they accepted and adopted without question the ideas about running an Empire that were common to their time. On the economic side it was established doctrine that the function of colonies was to fill in the gaps in the economy of the parent state. The ideal was self-sufficiency. By specialising in particular products, the outlying settlements should enable the parent state to be as independent of the foreigner as possible. The more an Empire was able to supply its needs from its own resources without recourse to the foreigner, the more "wealth" would it accumulate in the days of peace, and the stronger it would be when (as frequently happened) the foreign rival became an enemy in war. Consequently, it was held that the function of the outlying settlements was to specialise in particular products which were canalised into the home market. If, after the needs of the parent state had been satisfied, there was a handsome surplus for sale to the foreigner, so much the better. The foreigner's gold would flow into the national exchequer and be at hand to meet the costs of war in the day of peril.

Inside the ring-fence of the imperial combine each contributing unit had its own preserve. The parent state enjoyed a monopoly in the colonial markets for its manufactures; and if the colonial buyer was disposed to grumble that he could purchase a similar article more cheaply from a foreign source, the answer was that this was the price which he paid for the privilege of a guaranteed market without foreign competition for his own produce when it reached the metropolis. James I ordered his soldiers to ride down tobacco crops in Somerset because the farmers who had started that enterprise were encroaching on the preserve of Virginia.

This was not, of course, an English invention. It represented the universally accepted economic ideas of the time. The Empires of Spain, Portugal, France and the Dutch were variants of the same standard model. In theory, each component unit flourished because it had its own allotted and guaranteed sphere of action, and because its membership of a larger group provided increased security.

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The fact remains that Britain (like other European Parent States) tried to monopolize the supply of manufactured goods to the colonial market. That means that the Americans were not supposed to make tools (for example) out of their own pig-iron but were expected to ship the ore to Britain. Furthermore, they must not buy direct from the foreigner, even when his prices were lower.

Colonial vs. Home Industry

Being sturdy and inventive people (like their kinsfolk across the Atlantic), the Americans defied more and more openly a system which cramped their industrial development, and American merchants of New England and Pennsylvania went so far as to prolong the Seven Years' War with France by trading with the enemy in the West Indies—amassing huge profits in the process. As American defiance increased, the determination of British merchants (with an expanding industrial system behind them) to retain their colonial monopoly became steadily more insistent. Here were the elements of a major explosion.

Now turn to the political side of the picture. The pioneers who founded the Thirteen American Colonies took with them to Britain the principles of Magna Carta and the Declaration of Rights and the passion for liberty of Hampden, Pym and Cromwell. They demanded—and were readily granted—constitutions on the British model. The Governor with his nominated Council and an elected House of Assembly was, broadly speaking, a local miniature of King, Lords and Commons at Westminster.

The theory was that all authority was vested in the Imperial Parliament, which (for purely local purposes) delegated certain powers to the colonial Governments, and that these powers could always be over-ruled or resumed. After all, central control had been the essential principle of all Empires in the past, and was the basis of all contemporary Empires—of Spain and the rest. How else could there be coherent policy and unity against outside dangers? The facts, however, rapidly took on an entirely different shape.

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b. What other universities are there in Britain besides Oxford and Cambridge?

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Ans. The decision to postpone a general election (until a time when holding one could not possibly deflect anyone's energy from the war effort) was taken by members of the House of Commons because the majority of people in Britain felt that winning the war would take all their energy and interest. The realization that Britain was fighting for her life was, of course, driven home by the blitz on Britain's industrial centers and ports. The advisability of continuing the electoral truce is frequently the subject of discussion, but hitherto it seems that most people have felt that Britain could not spare time for party politics during this critical war period.

WHY FAVOR MONOPOLY?

A BRITISH VIEW

By an R.A.F. Officer

WE have for some time been anxious to obtain a clear-cut statement of the British view of monopolies. Americans who understand it fully are probably few in number, and those whom we approached for an article on the subject were unable to grant our request because of official duties. We therefore present this forthright and provocative statement by a Britisher, not as propaganda, but in the hope that it will help Americans to understand why British thought on the subject has taken a turn so very different from our own.

Monopoly is no new thing in England: before 1500 the Crown exercised the right to sell monopolies and made a very good thing out of it. After the reign of Elizabeth there was a tussle between the Crown and Parliament which Parliament won: the victory was signaled by the passing of the Statute of Monopolies in 1624 which reserved the right of granting monopolies to Parliament.

It may be significant that monopoly was from the first a Government concern in this country. A 50 per cent income tax notwithstanding, the British by now hold the opinion that Government is for the people, not against it, and the Government connection with monopoly four hundred years ago has in some illogical way led to a certain sanctification of the practice in the minds of modern Englishmen, even though in recent years monopoly has been the preserve of "private enterprise," or to put it more coarsely, "vested interests."

Monopolies Controlled

During the great industrial expansion of the nineteenth century some monopolies were deliberately created, but under Parliamentary control; the British railways are the most striking example. Railways are joint stock companies which, until the advent of road transport, unforeseen when the railway companies were formed, had a monopoly of transport. But the railways have to carry whatever is offered them at prices fixed by Parliament.

Monopoly is the outcome of the trend towards combination as an alternative to competition. "Private enterprise" is telling many a bedtime story nowadays about the advantages of competition as a means towards the higher, nobler life. While competition may indeed be a means toward the higher, nobler life for a proportion of the company directors of the nation, it is not so certain that the working man will benefit in the same way. Free competition can only have full play in an unreal "economic world" where labor is infinitely mobile and the rise and fall of industrial concerns, wages and markets has no human but only an economic significance. But working men and their families are not infinitely mobile, nor is it a consolation to an unemployed English-

man that thousands of his fellow-workers are unemployed. Only a very small minority of the world's population has an unlimited desire for money or power, and to most men there comes a time when they ask themselves whether the effort involved in cutting another half-dozen throats is worth the additional profit.

This is particularly true when you have a product that people must buy, and above all a product that cannot or need not be made above a certain standard of excellence. Why kill yourself so that people shall buy more of your product wrapped in blue paper rather than the same thing made by your neighbor and wrapped in yellow paper? It costs you a lot of sweat and a dime a dozen of the profits too.

There is a nobler justification in the case of certain raw materials of national importance. Mr. Harold Ickes might be a sweeter tempered man today if the East Texas oilfields had been developed by a monopoly rather than by private enterprise.

The inherent trend to combination is powerfully demonstrated by the difficulty of operating the Anti-Trust Laws in the United States, even though the scope for developing major monopolies there is clearly such that the national interest may be endangered.

In England the greater difficulty of establishing monopolies in a country where industries are widely dispersed, where raw materials have to be drawn from many foreign countries, and where import protection gives less shelter than in the U.S.A. has prevented the formation of so many gigantic combinations, and as a result monopoly is less feared.

Certain undoubtedly advantages of combination are widely recognized.

Exchange of information on technical processes raises the level of quality of the product, as does specialization of manufacturing units within the industry.

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b. Besides Oxford and Cambridge, founded in 1262 and 1284 respectively, England has universities in London (founded 1836), Durham (founded 1832), Manchester (founded 1830), Liverpool (founded 1903), Leeds (founded 1904), Sheffield (founded 1905), Bristol (founded 1909), Reading (founded 1926). The University of Wales was founded in 1893, and in Scotland there are St. Andrews (founded 1411), Glasgow (founded 1450), Aberdeen (founded 1495), and Edinburgh (founded in 1582). The only university in Northern Ireland is at Belfast (founded 1909).

(2) What is the amount of pay received by a private in the British Army?

Ans. A private in the British Army is paid \$4.00 per week.

(3) What is the present gasoline allowance for civilian motorists in Britain?

Ans. No gasoline is allowed civilians except in cases where lack of the use of a car for certain purposes causes proved hardship as opposed to inconvenience.

(4) How can the British feel that their political system is truly democratic when they have had no general election since before the war?

Ans. The decision to postpone a general election (until a time when holding one could not possibly deflect anyone's energy from the war effort) was taken by members of the House of Commons because the majority of people in Britain felt that winning the war would take all their energy and interest. The realization that Britain was fighting for her life was, of course, driven home by the blitz on Britain's industrial centers and ports. The advisability of continuing the electoral truce is frequently the subject of discussion, but hitherto it seems that most people have felt that Britain could not spare time for party politics during this critical war period.

WHY FAVOR MONOPOLY?

A BRITISH VIEW

By an R.A.F. Officer

WE have for some time been anxious to obtain a clear-cut statement of the British view of monopolies. Americans who understand it fully are probably few in number, and those whom we approached for an article on the subject were unable to grant our request because of official duties. We therefore present this forthright and provocative statement by a Britisher, not as propaganda, but in the hope that it will help Americans to understand why British thought on the subject has taken a turn so very different from our own.

Monopoly is no new thing in England: before 1500 the Crown exercised the right to sell monopolies and made a very good thing out of it. After the reign of Elizabeth there was a tussle between the Crown and Parliament which Parliament won: the victory was signalized by the passing of the Statute of Monopolies in 1624 which reserved the right of granting monopolies to Parliament.

It may be significant that monopoly was from the first a Government concern in this country. A 50 per cent income tax notwithstanding, the British by now hold the opinion that Government is for the people, not against it, and the Government connection with monopoly four hundred years ago has in some illogical way led to a certain sanctification of the practice in the minds of modern Englishmen, even though in recent years monopoly has been the preserve of "private enterprise," or to put it more coarsely, "vested interests."

Monopolies Controlled

During the great industrial expansion of the nineteenth century some monopolies were deliberately created, but under Parliamentary control; the British railways are the most striking example. Railways are joint stock companies which, until the advent of road transport, unforeseen when the railway companies were formed, had a monopoly of transport. But the railways have to carry whatever is offered them at prices fixed by Parliament.

Monopoly is the outcome of the trend towards combination as an alternative to competition. "Private enterprise" is telling many a bedtime story nowadays about the advantages of competition as a means towards the higher, nobler life. While competition may indeed be a means toward the higher, nobler life for a proportion of the company directors of the nation, it is not so certain that the working man will benefit in the same way. Free competition can only have full play in an unreal "economic world" where labor is infinitely mobile and the rise and fall of industrial concerns, wages and markets has no human but only an economic significance. But working men and their families are not infinitely mobile, nor is it a consolation to an unemployed Englishman that "business" has nothing higher

advantages in combination. Only a very small minority of the world's population has an unlimited desire for money or power, and to most men there comes a time when they ask themselves whether the effort involved in cutting another half-dozen throats is worth the additional profit.

This is particularly true when you have a product that people must buy, and above all a product that cannot or need not be made above a certain standard of excellence. Why kill yourself so that people shall buy more of your product wrapped in blue paper rather than the same thing made by your neighbor and wrapped in yellow paper? It costs you a lot of sweat and a dime a dozen off the profits too.

There is a nobler justification in the case of certain raw materials of national importance. Mr. Harold Ickes might be a sweeter tempered man today if the East Texas oilfields had been developed by a monopoly rather than by private enterprise.

The inherent trend to combination is powerfully demonstrated by the difficulty of operating the Anti-Trust Laws in the United States, even though the scope for developing major monopolies there is clearly such that the national interest may be endangered.

In England the greater difficulty of establishing monopolies in a country where industries are widely dispersed, where raw materials have to be drawn from many foreign countries, and where import protection gives less shelter than in the U.S.A. has prevented the formation of so many gigantic combinations, and as a result monopoly is less feared.

Certain undoubted advantages of combination are widely recognized.

Exchange of information on technical processes raises the level of quality of the product, as does specialization of manufacturing units within the industry.

Agreed Price Raises Quality

A wider knowledge of the market to be served and the probable trend of sales prevents violent fluctuations in the manufacturing capacity and even out the slumps that follow creation of excess capacity. An agreed price for the product is not likely to be fixed at so high a level that the market can

THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 48

LONDON

APRIL, 1944

TRANS-ATLANTIC FORUM

WHAT do you want to know about Britain? Americans working over here don't know all the answers, but what they don't they will try to find out. Send your questions to the American Outpost, 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

(1) Is it true that the British get only one egg per month apart from dried eggs? If so why?

Ans. It is true that during much of the year the egg ration is one per person per month. Before the war Britain imported most of her eggs from Denmark, Holland, Poland, Bulgaria, and even China. When supplies were cut off, efforts were made to produce sufficient eggs in Britain, but it was impossible either to grow or import sufficient chicken feed.

(2) I have sometimes heard it said that Britain is a man's country and the U.S. a woman's. Do you think there is any truth behind this generalization?

Ans. Most generalizations are dangerous, but it does appear to us that in ordinary times men enjoy more social life than women in this country. Men go to their club for a game of darts or to their club for a game of bridge, while women tend to be homebodies. But times are changing fast.

(3) Has the experience of going through the blitz had any noticeable permanent effect on people's attitudes?

Ans. The effect on individuals varies enormously, but it is probably true that to many the blitz marked a real break with the past and gave rise to a realization that there could be no return to the world of 1939. Having known abrupt change in their own lives they are perhaps more ready to accept whatever changes time will bring.

(4) In January you published a typical list of clothes purchased by a young lady on a year's issue of coupons. Obviously no-one could get along for a year on a total supply of three pairs of stockings and no undies at all. How do ordinary people without large wardrobes manage?

Ans. Many women wear no stockings at all during the summer and wear slacks in the winter to conceal the darns. Most wardrobes contain only a minimum of well-worn and much-patched underclothing. Make-do-and-Mend classes sponsored by the Board of Trade have done magnificent work in helping women to fashion new garments out of old ones. Style experts have operated by designing two-tone coats and dresses, so that people who renovate old ones need not be out of date.

(5) At what age are boys allowed to start work at mines and factories in Britain?

Ans. They are allowed to do specified jobs at 14, which is the school-leaving age.

(6) Is not the existence of the House of Lords a denial of democracy since its members are not elected?

BRITISH TROPICAL AFRICA MANY OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS

By Josephine Kamm

By far the largest land area of the British Colonial Empire is occupied by the dependencies of East and West Africa which also possess the greatest density of population. On the east of the Continent lie Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and the mandated territory of Tanganyika occupying between them an area of over a million square miles and supporting a population of some 16 million. On the west lie the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria with a much smaller area—less than 500,000 square miles—but supporting a population of 26 million. 20 million of these live in Nigeria.

The peoples of Africa have different racial origins and histories and they present a bewildering complexity of language, religion and custom. In Nigeria alone they range from educated Moslems in the north whose ancestors brought with them from the Sudan an ancient civilisation, to primitive pagans in the south. It has been reckoned that there are in Africa no less than 700 spoken languages, between two and three hundred of which have been reduced to writing since the coming of the white man. Within the four West African dependencies alone there are 40 distinct tribal groups speaking as many different languages, together with innumerable smaller tribes each with its own dialect.

When people speak of "the coming of the white man" they are apt to forget that less than fifty years have passed since the territories of East and West Africa came under British protection. Trade had brought Englishmen to the west coast as early as the sixteenth century, but no continuous occupation began until 1783. In the early days "trade" in Africa usually meant the slave trade, a most profitable source of revenue to the Africans and also to the Europeans who took part in it. By the early days of the nineteenth century, however, Britain had pledged herself to abolish slavery, and thereafter began a fight which, so deep-seated was the evil in Africa, took her almost a hundred years to win.

Meanwhile it had become increasingly evident that a more direct measure of authority was needed than the control exercised by British trading companies; for slavery was not the only scourge to ravage the continent. It was accompanied by intertribal warfare, by the oppression of native tyrants, by cannibalism, human sacrifice and wholesale slaughter. Very gradually the various warring factions were pacified and order produced out of chaos.

In Nigeria, where conditions were at their very worst, an Englishman, Colonel (now Lord) Lugard achieved something little short of a miracle. Between 1900 and 1903 with a handful of British officers he subdued first the Moslem rulers of the north and then the Negro sovereigns of the south whose power rested on bloodshed and oppression. Since it was no part of British policy to destroy native rulership or

districts of the Dependency with instructions from Lugard (by this time Nigeria's first Governor) to guide and advise the African chiefs and their councils so that they should be enabled to play an ever-increasing part in government.

Indirect Rule which flourishes today throughout Nigeria with the exception of a few large towns has brought a considerable measure of local responsibility to the "Native Authorities," as the governing bodies are called. Many of them are now responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the upkeep of roads and bridges, schools, hospitals and veterinary clinics and the collection of taxes. A large proportion of the money raised in taxation is paid into the Native Treasuries, staffed entirely by Africans, which have been set up in the Dependency. A proportion of this money which, according to the latest figures, is in the neighborhood of £2,000,000, goes to pay the salaries of the staff; the remainder is devoted, at the discretion of the Native Authorities and with advice from British officials, to local plans for social and economic development.

Local Variations

Indirect Rule has been introduced into all the African Dependencies, not on a uniform pattern but designed to meet the special needs and conditions of each territory. It has gone a long way in the promotion of rule by enlightened standards within the framework of tribal customs and institutions. It is not, however, intended as the be-all and end-all of the part which Africans can play in the government of their own country. Already Africans are serving in the central administration as members of the Finance Committees, the Legislative Councils and (in Nigeria and the Gold Coast) as members of the Executive Councils which advise the Governors on all matters of administration. The Gold Coast now has two African Assistant District Commissioners who fill posts which call for the highest ability.

There are African members of town councils, African judges, magistrates, doctors, engineers, schoolmasters, and so on. Everywhere Britain's policy is to encourage and instruct Africans to take the fullest possible share in the direction of all branches of the public service. But this

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Ans. Not necessarily. A great many of the active members of the House of Lords

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There are African members of town councils, African judges, magistrates, doctors, engineers, schoolmasters, and so on. Everywhere Britain's policy is to encourage and instruct Africans to take the fullest possible share in the direction of all branches of the public service. But this policy is hampered by the poor standard

THE

OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 49

LONDON

MAY, 1944

TRANS-ATLANTIC FORUM

WHAT do you want to know about Britain? Americans working over here don't know all the answers, but what they don't know they will try to find out. Send your questions to the American Outpost, 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

(1) What are the chief political parties in Britain and what do they stand for?

Ans. Conservative or Unionist (350 members in House of Commons): stands for the vigorous prosecution of the war, the maintenance of private enterprise, and a certain measure of social reform.

Labour (169): stands for the vigorous prosecution of the war, the nationalization of key industries, and social reform leading eventually to a socialist regime.

Liberal National (28) at present usually support the Conservatives.

Liberal (19): stands for vigorous prosecution of the war, free trade, and a considerable amount of social reform. They form a part of the Opposition.

In addition, the National Labor Party (6), the Ulster Unionists (10) and the Nationalists (5) usually vote for the Government; the Common Wealth (3), the Irish National Abstentionists (2), the Independent Unionists (1), the Communist (1), and the Independent Labor Party (3), usually in opposition. There are also 14 Independent Members of Parliament who stood for office without being the official candidates of any party.

(2) Since radio is not on a commercial basis in Britain, how are the programs paid for?

Ans. The owner of a radio receiving set in Britain must pay 10s. annually for a license to use his radio. Most of the income of the British Broadcasting Corporation is derived from the sale of these licenses, and there is also a small additional income from the sale of official radio publications.

(3) What is the price of a package of cigarettes in Britain, and how much has the price gone up during the war?

Ans. One of the most popular brands of cigarettes now sells at 2s. 4d. (48 cents) per package of twenty. Before the war these cigarettes sold at 11½d. (22 cents). The difference is due to the increase in taxation.

(4) What household furnishings are rationed?

Ans. Almost all curtain materials, all towels, dusters and cushion coverings are sold on clothing coupons. Utility furniture is sold on a point system to certain categories of people who have obtained permits to buy it. These categories include new brides, or married people setting up a home for the first time, and people who have been bombed out.

(5) Do British soldiers vote in elections taking place in war time?

Ans. The only British soldiers who can vote at present are those who are actually in residence in their voting district. Absentee ballots are not used. But no national election has been allowed to take place in

ENGLAND REVISITED

By Beatrice Warde

I HAVE just returned to my job in England, after a two-year absence. I spent that two years in my own country, America; and during that whole time I was witnessing an immense and fundamental change in the spirit of a nation. When I arrived there, in the month following Pearl Harbor, the mental habits of neutrality were still so strong that many people actually congratulated me upon having got away from a place of danger. Two years later, I was receiving "bon voyage" messages, all of which were frankly envious of my luck in being able to get 3,000 miles nearer to the scene of war. That is a really radical change, for there can be no more profound difference between two human beings than the difference between a "spirited" and a "spiritless" person.

Between 1939 and 1942, in England, I had watched the same fundamental change taking place—under somewhat more melodramatic circumstances. The crumbling of a whole street overnight was not more striking than the crumbling of all sorts of class-distinctions and formalities which we had come to think of as "typically English".

All of which goes to explain why I am finding it so difficult, now that I am back in England, to persuade myself that I have been away for more than a week or so. I don't mean that things are just precisely as they were in February 1942: I only mean that they appear so by comparison with what has happened in America in that space of time. For instance, I have seen no change here so significant and profound as that one which was symbolized in America by running a bold X through the word "Defense," on the posters, and surmounting it with the word "War." That represented the leaping of a chasm. Here in England people were tossed across that chasm, with the help of a lot of high explosives, four years ago.

My return happened to coincide with that of the Luftwaffe, so the England that I am revisiting is actually more "like old times" than it has been in the whole period of my absence: one feels again that sense of the preciousness of each new day which comes when the night sky is full of uncouth noises. I gather that the return of the Nazi raiders was, at first, distinctly more upsetting to British nerves than the earlier onslaughts. In these intervening years, "front-line 1940" had become something of a legend to the British themselves. They had had time to realize what incredible heights of endurance and heroism they really did soar to in those months; which made it just that much harder to buckle on the old armor. But that phase has already passed. They have something more interesting to think about than raids. The whole mind of the whole country seems to focus upon one thought, the whole nation is coiled into one great question-mark against the word "When?"—meaning, of course, "When do we invade?"

Controlled Tension

I wish I could give you a specimen handful of the rumors and ingenious speculations that you hear about the Second Front. All that can safely be said is that the buzz itself is significant in a country so long schooled against "careless talk": it argues a pitch of impatience in which they are squatting on the safety-valve. You get the feeling that nothing else matters at all; and it all increases that illusion that nothing much has happened here in the past two years—simply because the one event toward which these people's minds have been tugging and straining has not yet (at this writing) taken place.

It is the effect of that controlled but violent impatience, carved on the faces of the average man and woman, that I notice most on revisiting England. It shows

(Continued on fourth page)

THE LAW OF SELF-PRESERVATION

IN war-time Britain you can be prosecuted for—

Not washing your empty milk bottles. Dairies are as short on soap as everyone else, and sanitation demands that they get the co-operation of customers in cleaning bottles.

Trying to cut ahead a line of people waiting for a bus. Transport is strained to the limit, and there would be chaos and a breakdown in war production if workers were not guaranteed a fair deal in transportation.

Throwing a crust of bread into the gutter.

are practically non-existent, and the rare shopkeeper who tries to sell clothes off coupons is involved in the black market. Sooner or later he finds himself in court, along with many of his customers.

Being consistently late to work in the morning. A country fighting for life needs the labor of every citizen, and cannot afford to be lenient to chronic sleepy-heads.

Changing your job without having the Ministry of Labor's permission to do so. All man-power in this country has been conscripted, and a civilian cannot leave one job and take up another any

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PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 50

LONDON

OFFICE OF
WAR INFORMATION
JUN 16 1944

TRANS-ATLANTIC FORUM

WHAT do you want to know about Britain? Americans working over here don't know all the answers, but what they don't know they try to find out. Send your questions to the American Outpost, 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

(1) Is there any marked difference between housekeeping in England and housekeeping in America?

Ans. Speaking of normal times, for the vast middle portion between the crusts of the social pie—yes. The tasks to be done by the working households anywhere are identical—meals, dish washing, cleaning—and the British and American routines follow parallel grooves. But the majority of English women do not have the mechanical help of the American. Their houses have not been planned for labor saving. Furthermore, in this middle group the simplification of furnishing is still to come. In the financially able groups it was the rule before the war to have a maid, a charwoman for the rough work, and a nannie to care for the children until they went to boarding school. Thus the housewife became a manager, doing only light duties, if any. She lived behind a wall of etiquette quite unknown to Americans. The war has changed customs. The English climate continues!

(2) What babies' things are rationed? Is an American layette completely suitable for the English climate?

Ans. 60 coupons are given to expectant mothers which are supposed to provide maternity clothes and the necessary clothes for the baby. Pure wool can be bought with these coupons, which is not usually the case with grown-up clothing coupons. All clothes for the baby are rationed, i.e. vests, nightgowns, dresses, romper suits, matinee jackets, etc. Sleeping bags, shawls are also on coupons. So are the thick diapers, though thin diapers are obtainable without coupons. Other baby things, such as rubber pants (if and when you can get them), blankets, sheets, and rubber sheets, etc., are not on rations, but they are not always easy to get. The one unrationed thing for the mother is a maternity belt. The American layette would be completely suitable if English homes were generally as warm as American ones. Because they are not, English babies wear more woollen garments than American.

(3) Since so many British boys and girls don't go to a school or university together, do they meet before starting to 'go together'?

Ans. Before the war they very often met at private parties, dances, tennis matches, and other sports contests. At present, of course, people who have left school are in the armed forces or in factories and meet members of the opposite sex in the social activities of their organization.

(4) Is it really as nice in England as the

**BRITISH FARMERS
FORGET PRICES**

FARM WAGES LOW #65

WHEN Mr. Allen Kline, farm expert, visited Britain a short while ago, we asked him if he could give us an article on his impressions of British farming. He very kindly agreed, but was kept so busy that before he left he suggested that we use his script for a broadcast on the B.B.C. overseas service. We feel sure that "Farm Belt" readers will be grateful for the information given by Mr. Kline in the following excerpt from his broadcast.

In the first place, a very rough comparison of Britain and Iowa. Its agriculture is somewhere near the size of Iowa's. We have, in fact, a few million more tilled acres in the State than there are in the whole of the United Kingdom. They, on the other hand, have a more intensive agriculture, and especially have more cattle and more dairying. It is quite probable that total feed units in Iowa are higher. It even seems probable that the total human food produced is higher. The significance of eleven million acres of corn and a couple of million acres of soya-beans in this respect is hard to overcome. The labor force of Britain in agriculture is approximately three times that of Iowa, but this single fact might easily lead to a false impression with regard to the efficiency of British agriculture. A considerable part of it is a result of the intensive aspect of different crops such as mangolds and swede turnips and potatoes and vegetables and sugar beet, things which require a very great deal of labor. Further, it is the sort of labor which it is difficult or impossible to replace by machinery.

A considerable portion of the total farm work is done by employed labor. This makes wages of particular interest, and it is also of interest that minimum wages in Scotland are not the same as in the rest of the United Kingdom. The Scots have a unique set-up. Their legislative representation is exactly the same as any other part of Britain. In the matter of administration, however, they have a Secretary of State and separate departments of education, of health and agriculture, and the administration of these affairs is decentralized. How far it is decentralized is shown by the fact that the recent discussion in Britain with regard to wages and prices in agriculture was of no moment in Scotland since their wages had not been affected. On a very good farm in Scotland, these wages were actually being paid at the time I visited the farm; ordinary men, thirteen dollars per week; horsemen, \$13.50 per horse (the Scots think a great deal of their horses); grooms, that is bailiffs or farm managers, \$15.20 per week; shepherds, \$15.20 per week (their sheep are another thing they think a great deal

Women's Land Army is \$9.60 per week. Many of these stay in hostels and pay approximately half their wages for board. Some of them, of course, draw slightly more, which I have been told may be done at the discretion of the employer. The highest priced man whom I have discovered here was a bailiff, that is, a farm manager who is responsible for operations on one of a certain farmer's four farms, and who received \$22 per week and a bonus dependent upon farm profits. Last year he actually received \$1520 in cash and some other considerations. This was very exceptional.

Farming Generally Profitable

On the matter of prices, there is a very mixed situation. The greatest portion of agricultural production is bought and distributed at fixed prices under strict Government control. On the whole, prices are such that farming is profitable. In fact, no one worries much about prices. I remember asking a district officer of one of the War Agricultural Executive Committees what kind of fertilizer he was going to apply to a certain crop. He replied that he didn't know, everything of that sort was rationed. I then asked him how much it cost per ton, and he replied that he was sorry but didn't know, it didn't really matter anyway. This is all a reflection of the fact that production and distribution of food in Britain now is the thing, and that prices and profits are incidental.

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PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS

FOR BRITAIN

LETTER No. 50

LONDON

JUNE, 1944

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(1) Is there any marked difference between housekeeping in England and housekeeping in America?

Ans. Speaking of normal times, for the vast middle portion between the crusts of the social pie—yes. The tasks to be done by the working housewives anywhere are identical—meals, dish washing, cleaning—and the British and American routines follow parallel grooves. But the majority of English women do not have the mechanical help of the American. Their houses have not been planned for labor saving. Furthermore, in this middle group the simplification of furnishing is still to come. In the financially able groups it was the rule before the war to have a maid, a charwoman for the rough work, and a nannie to care for the children until they went to boarding school. Thus the housewife became a manager, doing only light duties, if any. She lived behind a wall of etiquette quite unknown to Americans. The war has changed customs. The English climate continues!

(2) What babies' things are rationed? Is an American layette completely suitable for the English climate?

Ans. 60 coupons are given to expectant mothers which are supposed to provide maternity clothes and the necessary clothes for the baby. Pure wool can be bought with these coupons, which is not usually the case with grown-up clothing coupons. All clothes for the baby are rationed, i.e. vests, nightgowns, dresses, romper suits, matinee jackets, etc. Sleeping bags, shawls are also on coupons. So are the thick diapers, though thin diapers are obtainable without coupons. Other baby things, such as rubber pants (if and when you can get them), blankets, sheets, and rubber sheets, etc., are not on rations, but they are not always easy to get. The one unrationed thing for the mother is a maternity belt. The American layette would be completely suitable if English homes were generally as warm as American ones. Because they are not, English babies wear more woollen garments than American.

(3) Since so many British boys and girls do not go to a school or university together, do they meet before starting to "go away"?

Ans. Before the war they very often met at private parties, dances, tennis matches, and other sports contests. At present, of course, people who have left school are in the armed forces or in factories and meet members of the opposite sex in the social activities of their organization.

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BRITISH FARMERS

FORGET PRICES

THE LIBRARY
INTER-ALLIED FILE

FARM WAGES LOW

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In the first place, a very rough comparison of Britain and Iowa. Its agriculture is somewhere near the size of Iowa's. We have, in fact, a few million more tilled acres in the State than there are in the whole of the United Kingdom. They, on the other hand, have a more intensive agriculture, and especially have more cattle and more dairying. It is quite probable that total feed units in Iowa are higher. Its even seems probable that the total human food produced is higher. The significance of eleven million acres of corn and a couple of million acres of soya-beans in this respect is hard to overcome. The labor force of Britain in agriculture is approximately three times that of Iowa, but this single fact might easily lead to a false impression with regard to the efficiency of British agriculture. A considerable part of it is a result of the intensive aspect of different crops such as mangolds and swede turnips and potatoes and vegetables and sugar beet, things which require a very great deal of labor. Further, it is the sort of labor which it is difficult or impossible to replace by machinery.

A considerable portion of the total farm work is done by employed labor. This makes wages of particular interest, and it is also of interest that minimum wages in Scotland are not the same as in the rest of the United Kingdom. The Scots have a unique set-up. Their legislative representation is exactly the same as any other part of Britain. In the matter of administration, however, they have a Secretary of State and separate departments of education, of health and agriculture, and the administration of these affairs is decentralised. How far it is decentralised is shown by the fact that the recent discussion in Britain with regard to wages and prices in agriculture was of no moment in Scotland since their wages had not been affected. On a very good farm in Scotland, these wages were actually being paid at the time I visited the farm; ordinary men, thirteen dollars per week; horsemen, \$13.50 per week (the Scots think a great deal of their horses); greves, that is bailiffs or farm managers, \$15.20 per week; shepherds, \$15.20 per week (their sheep are another thing they think a great deal of in this particular country); women

Women's Land Army is \$9.60 per week. Many of these stay in hostels and pay approximately half their wages for board. Some of them, of course, draw slightly more, which I have been told may be done at the discretion of the employer. The highest paid man whom I have discovered there was a bailiff, that is, a farm manager who is responsible for operations on one of a certain farmer's four farms, and who received \$22 per week and a bonus dependent upon farm profits. Last year he actually received \$1520 in cash and some other considerations. This was very exceptional.

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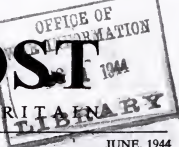
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LETTER No. 51

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TRANS-ATLANTIC FORUM

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Ans. Most working people seem to carry policies which pay £20 (\$80.00) at time of death. Insurance collectors come to the door once a week to collect something like 6d. or 1s. for the families' payments.

(2) To what extent are local government boards or councils independent?

Ans. The local government often works in partnership with the National Government, but as times goes on it has fewer and fewer fields in which it functions alone and independently. Rates (local taxes) are levied by local government and certain health services, welfare centers and public libraries come under their control. A complete discussion of local government will be found in Professor Goodhart's article in our #1 1943 issue.

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Ans. Very little. One of the questions we have been asked by the British is: "Why do the Americans read funny papers?"

(4) Are the British very old-fashioned in everything?

Ans. Of course not. In the realm of ideas they are often a great deal more progressive than the average American. Sometimes things look old-fashioned to us until we realize what purposes they were built for. After all, the jeep is old-fashioned in shape tho' its construction is completely up-to-date. It is true that the British accept certain ideas more slowly than we do; it is also true that where we can afford to build a new factory or to remodel an old one in order to embody new ideas in our products the British have not always been able to afford to scrap old plants.

(5) Is the presence of large numbers of Americans in Britain for some considerable time likely to cause any lasting changes in British customs?

Ans. No, we don't think so, but this of course is a matter of opinion. Changes are taking place, but they are not caused by the presence of large numbers of Americans or, indeed, of other foreign troops. After all, social life has been affected by the evacuation and by the blitz. More Britishers are chewing gum now than before the war because of the generosity of the American soldiers and perhaps children are acquiring a permanent taste for it. If so, that is a change that will be much regretted by the older generation!

THE THINGS THEY WANT TO KNOW

By James Dyerforth

RECENTLY I had the privilege of taking part in some of the Anglo-American "Brains Trust" meetings —(and whoever cooked up that label "Brains Trust" should be punished with the rest of the War Criminals!)—of which you have probably read before in THE OUTPOST. If you don't happen to know about it, I'll explain very briefly, merely saying that a group of Americans, who also know Britain very well, have been visiting British Army Camps, R.A.F. Stations and Royal Naval Bases, answering hundreds of questions about America and Anglo-American problems. During the last two years, they have held some three hundred meetings, attended by audiences of from two hundred to two thousand members of the British Forces. The leading spirit has been a charming Kentuckian, Mr. Charles Speed Williams, who has given his tireless services as secretary and question-master, and who deserves a vote of thanks from everyone interested in Anglo-American goodrelations.

On this particular journey we held four meetings—one at a W.R.N. Headquarters, one at a Naval Hospital, and two at R.N. Headquarters. They were rather smaller than the usual audiences, owing to the nearness of the invasion. But they were exciting enough; and I found some of the questions unusually interesting—and some a little disturbing.

The Pay Question

One of the latter was the frequently recurring group of questions relating to

the differences in pay between British and American Forces. I got the impression that, while the British don't in general grudge the Americans their vastly better pay, they feel that the difference is grossly unfair. And it most certainly is. It is a pity that it couldn't have been more nearly equalized long ago, eliminating many resentments and embarrassments. However, that is only one aspect of a complex problem that isn't any of my business. The point is, the men generally wanted to know why our Forces were so much better paid for doing the same job. And one of our group, a young man who, before the war, was teaching Economics at Antioch College, was able to tell them in a way that not only made them understand but also gave them an insight into one of the differences between our House of Representatives and their House of Commons. Which was, I felt, as I thanked heaven for the young professor's presence on the platform, a great deal more than I could have done.

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(Continued on fourth page)

SALUTE THE SOLDIER

"SALUTE the Soldier Week" in a remote district of Northumberland has just come to an end. A community consisting of five farms, with a population of 134, including babies, has bought exactly £500 5s. worth of War Savings stamps and certificates—this on top of the regular savings, salted away weekly by "Collectors" on each farm. The largest single investment was £20, all the rest being small savings. This, to the dazed mind of the local organizer, seems a prodigious feat, a stout bulwark against inflation.

Farm wages are twice what they were in 1939, and there is no store or pub nearby where money can be spent. But the effort of this week has meant that every child and adult in the community has invested money in savings stamps which otherwise would have gone on week-ends into the cinemas, shops and pubs of the nearest town five miles away.

The week began with a barn dance in the granary. Tickets were sold in exchange for savings stamps, plus a few pence which went for prizes—also savings stamps. First prize was won by the Farm Manager's wife,

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Other nights during the week were taken up with the Home Guard Parade and dance, the Civil Defense party, the Women's Institute whist drive, a fancy-dress cricket match, a children's concert and a garden fête. Each of these functions netted about £50 and £100. The concert was a combination of community songs and singing by the children's "Victory Club" (ages 2-13). Many songs were American, as three of the children had recently returned from the U.S.A. Choruses of "Camptown Races", "Oh Susannah", "Over There" and "This is the Army" raised the rafters of the old barn. The children instructed the audience in American football songs, sung to their words:

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We are buying savings
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LETTER No. 53

LONDON

SEPTEMBER, 1944

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(1) Does Britain have any distinct racial problems which would compare to the American Negro situation?

Ans. No. Small numbers of people of the yellow, black and brown races live in the country, particularly in coast towns and in London. Many of them intermarry with the British. Public opinion is strongly against racial discrimination. A recent example of this was the law suit brought by Mr. Leary, a constable, a West Indian cricket star who had been refused a room in a London hotel because of his color. The case was widely publicized and there was general satisfaction when he won the suit.

(2) If you don't have to give up coupons for eating in restaurants, isn't that unfair to people who can't afford to eat out?

Ans. The Community Feeding Centers (British Restaurants) provide meals cost—10s for children and old age pensioners to eat. It is therefore probably less a question of affording to eat out than of the physical difficulties which some people suffer in trying to have meals away from home. For these people the present system is unfair. However, one London Borough has set in operation a scheme under which hot meals from British Restaurants are delivered at the homes of people unable to go out to eat.

(3) Why do the British have such long addresses, for instance—Miss Susy Jones, "Oakdene," 27 Sandy Lane, Little Twitichit, Nr. Middle Wallop, Hants?

Ans. "Oakdene" is the name of the house. For centuries the British have named their houses and they like naming their houses. However, in recent years street numbers have been assigned to most houses to enable new postmen to learn their route more rapidly. "Little Twitichit" is the village in which Miss Jones lives; there are probably 14 other Little Twitichits in the country, so "Near Middle Wallop" is necessary to identify Miss Jones's particular one. If it is a small village it won't have a post office and the mail will come from Middle Wallop. Middle Wallop is "Middle" because there is another "Wallop" called "Nether" in Hants. "Hampshire" is the full name of the county.

(4) Have chain stores cornered the retail market in Britain and are they generally approved?

Ans. Chain stores were undoubtedly increasing rapidly before the war, but they certainly had not cornered the retail market. The typical retail store is probably still the family business. However, a large number of one-man businesses have been closed down during the war because the owner was drafted into the army. Among the most powerful groups in the retail trade are the Cooperatives (see adjoining column).

(5) We hear varying reports on the strength of the black market. Do you personally find many people buying clothes, food or drinks on the black market?

Ans. None of the members of our staff have

THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT

IF you were an American trade union member sitting in on a British trade union meeting, you would feel very much at home. You would probably notice that there is not so much "heat" as in American union meetings, but there are the very same problems: jurisdictional fights with other unions; complaints that some employers are violating the "agreement"; grievances against the union leadership for not securing a better settlement; requests from other unions for support, etc.

Similarly if you were an American employer or trade union official observing British collective bargaining negotiations or an arbitration proceedings, you would find little there which differed from American practice. The atmosphere would strike you as being perhaps more friendly than similar American proceedings, but the issues, the arguments, and the decisions would seem much the same.

In short, trade unionism and collective bargaining practice in the two countries are hardly distinguishable. But the similarity between the American and the British labor movements ends here. For the British workers have developed two additional forms of organization, which have not been developed in the United States: a Cooperative Movement and a Labor Party. These organizations have made the British labor movement into something very different from the American labor movement.

The Cooperative Movement is this year celebrating its 100th anniversary. During that time it has grown into a giant business enterprise, occupying a place in Britain similar to that which is occupied in the U.S. by the chain stores and the retail outlets of the mail-order houses. The several thousand retail "co-op" stores control a great part of the national milk, grocery and meat retail trade, and in recent years they have moved into such fields as hardware, furniture, clothing, shoe, electrical appliances, etc. These retail "co-ops" formed their own Cooperative Wholesale Society which acts as a central buyer and distributor for the retail stores. The size of this giant business can be judged from the 9,000,000 members who belong to the Cooperative Movement; the 325,000 employees who work for it; and the annual retail and wholesale sales which amount to \$1,850,000,000. The Wholesale Society processes or manufactures \$200,000,000 of merchandise in its own factories, canneries, dairies, meat-packing plants, etc.

The Cooperative Movement is founded on the principle of collective consumers' ownership of the distribution industry. The prices charged in the cooperative stores are the same as in privately-owned stores, but if there are any profits they are returned

ment has been a major influence in bringing the British working man around to the view that all industry should be collectively-owned or publicly-owned rather than be run for private profit. It is here that one finds the fundamental difference between the British and the American labor movements. The typical American worker has no quarrel with private ownership. He feels that industry run for profit has done pretty well by him, and while he wants a greater share of industry's income, and he tries to increase his share through collective bargaining and trade union action, he has no desire to change the form of ownership. The typical British worker, on the other hand, feels that the private ownership of industry and industry run for private profit has not done very well by him, and he thinks he can do better if industry were collectively or publicly owned. In short while the philosophy of the typical American worker is "individualist," the typical British worker is a "Socialist."

It is through the Labor Party (as well as through the Cooperative Movement) that the British worker hopes to achieve a Socialist society. In the 40 years of that party's history, it has become the second great political party in Great Britain. The political alternative in Britain is between the Conservative Party and the Labor Party. The Labor Party has already held office twice—in 1924 and in 1929—and since May 1940 it has been a full partner in the wartime Coalition Government led by Winston Churchill.

There are not very many people in Britain who think that, after this war, the country can go back to pre-war days, when a large part of the population suffered from unemployment and underemployment.

(Continued on third page)

EVACUATION NUMBER THREE

THE caption of a recent cartoon in a London paper was to the effect that life was going on normally despite flying bombs. Londoners were shown walking about the streets on their daily business. They looked like ordinary citizens except for one feature, which was definite Brobdingnagian: one ear of each was swollen to enormous size, and every gargantuan ear was cocked skywards.

That about expresses it, and shows why women with children are leaving London whether they have been blasted out or not. Nearly all those who have friends in the country have by now gone, and the Government scheme is in full swing for those who want to be billeted. The lessons

OCT 18 1944

FOR EXCLUSIVE USE OF BRITISH WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

NEWS AND FEATURES

Issued by The U.S. Office of War Information, 1 Grosvenor Square, London

Number 73

IN BRIEF—NEWS FROM AMERICA FOR THE WEEK

Radio Safety

Safety through radio is the aim of the U.S. railways. Emergency stop orders will be given without the conductor having to pull the emergency air-brake, yard masters will switch engines more efficiently, and the radio component now in use will be wiped out by a radio communication system which is already being installed along 600 miles of the main line of the Kansas City Southern on trains and between stations and yards will also be brought about. More than 20 other U.S. railways are also planning to install similar type equipment in the near future.

Triplane Secrets

Secrets of the world's most powerful motor fuel, the almost fabulous horsepower of 100 octane petrol, were announced to the American Chemical Society recently by General Motors. Kettering reported that General Motors has in operation a medium-sized plant producing five to ten barrels of the precious liquid a day for military and official aviation experiments, and that in fuel economy. "A 12-cylinder Allison airplane engine has been operated on triplane blends at an output of well over 2,500 horse-power, although the rated horsepower is about 1,500," Dr. Kettering told the assembled chemists.

Freight Planes

The start of the first American all-cargo air service routed through Detroit, Michigan, recently was the event for the record books. In time freight-by-air will be as fundamental a service as freight-by-rail. York to Chicago, via an American line, flies with a freight plane. Another line, from Texas, from New York to Los Angeles. The air freighters are planes released to accommodate cargo and mail. The planes are present, only mail and important war shipments are carried. To the speed in the air is added speed at terminals. Planes to Detroit are scheduled to land, discharge and load in 15 minutes. Who would dare forecast the size to which freight planes will grow?

Tight Shoe Supplies

The U.S. War Production Board has relaxed shoe-making restrictions on colour and styling of many civilian shoes for American manufacturers. The order, however, means little actual relief, for the end of U.S. shoe production is from being in such a tight strait. Military shoes which already takes about a third of all available leather, calls for more leather goods in the last half of 1944. Consequently the supplies of leather grow more difficult.

Generals Die Poor
Yank G-Men
In Britain

No Spend—Thrift

This year the country will have less than 25,000,000 hides for both civilian and military clothing needs in 1939 for civilians alone. It is feared that shoe-crafting may have to be continued long after the end of the war with Germany.

And Tighter Hosiery

A four year low in U.S. hosiery production was recorded in July, when output dropped 17 per cent to 12,000,000 dozen pairs from June's 14,000,000. The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. This was a decrease of 13 per cent from July, 1943, when mills turned out 11,500,000 dozen pairs.

New Assault Craft

A new type of assault and cargo vessel capable of transporting battle units direct from landing points in the U.S. to Pacific objectives has been developed by the War Relocation Authority. The new Secretary Forrestal told the press conference on Sept. 27. The craft form such vital links in Pacific operations that shipbuilders have been asked to produce at least five of them every two days.

U.S. Landing Field Chain For Private Plane Owners

The post-war pattern for individual airplane ownership and operation in the United States, and a countryside dotted by aerial filling stations, is beginning to emerge as a result of nearly a year of work by the Federal Aeronautics Council of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

The term airport, which has covered all types of landing areas in the past, now applies only to terminal airports primarily used by commercial airlines. The term "aerodrome," spread of scheduled airports.

It Spent—Thrift

No was the first payday in months for U.S. Seventh Air Force men at a new base in the Marianas. Each man would have a handsome sum to spend. But on what? Here was the situation: Few when available, few at all. One peak at day, passed five.

Peep: Nono

Self-service only, shoeshines: Italians, shivers, groceries: too much, and all strictly business. For ground crews, no place to go, no way to get there, no free time anyway.

Consequently, the U.S. Army Post Office nearly ran out of money-lent money, and the accumulated pay took to the States.

Note to Editors: The Office of War Information has decided to cease publication of "News and Features." The final edition will be issued Monday, October 16.

Educational Plans for Ex-Veterans

Yale Plan

Yale University, in Connecticut, has worked to give veterans an equal chance in higher education for veterans on a broad basis. The plan includes never attended college to complete less than a year to equip them for civilian junior or in exceptional; the senior class, a four-year full year of college to enter professional greater choice of course Veterans who had to college before entering the service after a third year work under the new plan. Similar plans for other and professional schools worked out in the states with a view to continuing with a profession business or a profession.

For New Girls

A new programme for employees of the U.S. Navy opportunity for the young employees to attend co-educational program started Sept. 1. The program of college studies each year plus atmosphere and the Bachelor of Arts at the years. Students will

June Sends "Love and Kisses" to Uncle Sams
One of the 600 orphans who have

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Mrs. Carr
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THE OUTPOST

PUBLISHED BY AMERICANS IN BRITAIN

LETTER No. 62

LONDON

JUNE, 1945

URGENT

NOW that the European war is over it is necessary for us to reconsider our activities. To help us in reaching a decision will you please send us, as soon as possible, a card telling us whether you wish to receive future copies of the Newsletter. Your answer should be sent to The Secretary, American Outpost in Great Britain, 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FORUM

WHAT do you want to know about Britain? Americans working over here don't know all the answers, but what they don't know they will try to find out. Send your questions to the American Outpost, 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.1.

(1) Did the rockets cause an increase in nervous ailments?

Ans. We have no statistics on this as yet, but they certainly did not improve our own nerves.

(2) Do the English elect many of their judges away we do? If not, how are they appointed?

Ans. No judge here is elected. The Lord Chief Justice, the President of the Probate, Admiralty, and Divorce Court, the Master of the Rolls and the 6 other Lords Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Prime Minister; the 32 High Court Judges and the 57 County Court Judges by the Lord Chancellor; and the Stipendiary (paid) Magistrates in London (28) and in two other cities by the Home Secretary. All these appointments are for life, and carry excellent salaries with them. There are no other paid judges. The Police Courts are presided over by unpaid Justices of the Peace, of whom there are about 25,000. They are lay men and women, appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenants of the various counties.

(3) What is the English attitude towards titles?

Ans. Much the same as our attitude toward those who have attained social and financial success at home. Some people envy the titled, some toady to them, some scorn the whole title system. It gives some people an immense kick to claim a titled relative or friend. Most people accept the system and are much more curious of things. They like the twice-yearly granting of titles and honors by the State as a singling out of the deserving for distinction like the granting of honorary degrees in our colleges, or the awarding of Congressional medals to our soldiers who have acted gallantly. Titles of ancient standing are much more highly regarded, but the holders must have played a worthy part in the family and national history.

How often do American citizens who live abroad have to return to the U.S.A. to retain their American citizenship?

Ans. A native-born American does not lose his nationality by living abroad. A naturalized American living in the country of his former nationality must return every three years, or every two years if so short a period reconstitutes him a citizen of the land to which he formerly owed allegiance. A naturalized citizen living continuously in any other foreign

SOLDIER'S BONUS

Britain's Scheme of Payment for War Service

WHEN the war is over, the British Government expects to give about \$2,800,000,000 to the men and women who have served in the armed forces. This money will be distributed in the form of the following benefits, and all members of the forces on demobilization can expect to receive a grant under some, if not all, of these heads:

1. Gratuity for war service.
2. 56 days' paid leave.
3. Foreign service paid leave.
4. Civilian outfit.
5. Post-war credit.
6. Resettlement grant.
7. Further education grant.

The gratuities for war service will be awarded to every officer and enlisted man who has served for more than six months. They will go to regular and non-regular officers and men alike, and will be free of tax. The scale of gratuities will ascend according to rank and length of service. For instance, the basic rate for enlisted men will be \$2.00 for each month of service since the war began, and for the lowest rank of officers it will be \$5.00. Women will be paid at two-thirds of the rate for men. Prisoners of war will receive the gratuities, and also the estates of men and women who have died on service.

Every man and woman released from the forces will get 56 days' paid leave, including the usual family and other allowances.

Those who have served overseas for six months or more will have extra paid leave—one day for each month of foreign service.

An outfit of civilian clothes, or its equivalent in cash—about \$50—will be given to every member of the services as well.

For non-commissioned men and women the Government has been setting aside 10 cents for a man and 7 cents for a woman for every day of paid service since January, 1942. These sums will be released after the war, and they are known as "post-war credits."

The resettlement grants are intended for former servicemen who wish to re-start businesses on their own account, or to start in business for the first time. They will amount to anything up to \$600.

Now, to see how this works out, let us take a few examples. (The figures are approximate.) A private, a single man who has served in the army for three years, none abroad, will get a war gratuity of \$72, 56 days' paid leave \$102, value of civilian outfit \$50, and post-war credit \$110, totalling \$334.

A major with a wife and one child, who has also served three years at home, will get a war gratuity of \$252,* paid leave \$468, post-war credit \$18,* value of civilian outfit \$50, totalling \$788.

V-E

V-E week, with its flag-bedecked streets and its pageantry and its sunny American weather, with its streams of people entering the churches to pray, and with its returned prisoners of war, has come and has gone, and the crowds of rejoicing people have returned to their work and to their grim task of finishing the war.

V-E has meant a marvelous difference to London for suddenly she has been whisked thousands of miles behind the fighting front. Gone are the blackout, the sirens, the ordeal by fire, the destruction that wasteth at noonday, the terror by night. Her dead and missing have kept mounting through the years until their total equals almost a fifth of the dead and missing in the United Kingdom Forces; her wounded, a quarter of the United Kingdom Forces' wounded. London has now become like every town and village of America, feeling the war at a distance—in anguish for sons far away in danger, no longer called upon to bear the shock of the enemy's hate herself. The normal war-time civilian lot has settled down upon the citizens of this battle-scarred, proud old city. The lifting of the long tension is a heart-felt boon whose blessing is only gradually beginning to be realized.

Otherwise, V-E has made surprisingly little difference. Flood-lighting was only for a few days and at a few key points. Now there is practically no street lighting at all, since fuel must be resolutely conserved—for war industries, for needy Europe, against next winter's bitter weather (double summer time and the long twilight of the northern latitude make this saving possible). A basic gasoline ration starts a month after V-E day which allows a car owner to drive 125 miles a month. Some of the Defense Regulations have been revoked—for example, it is no longer an offense to speak or write in a way calculated to spread alarm or despondency! People are trickling back to their homes in Southern England, but only as fast as those homes are made habitable. And the reward that people are granted for years of monotonous

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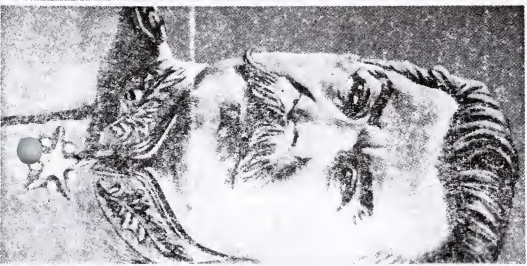
VICTORY

THE STARS AND STRIPES

August 15, 1945

EDITED

EBON



Vol. 2, No. 157, Monday, December 10, 1945

Printed in Italy

TWO LIRE

MEDITERRANEAN

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Gen. Patton Badly Hurt When His Car Crashes Into Truck

15th Army Chieflain In Heidelberg Hospital

SAANHEIM, Germany, Dec. 9 (AP).—General George S. Patton was badly hurt when his sedan and an enemy truck collided in the outskirts of this city.

Patton's condition was described officially as serious. He is recovering from a spinal injury and several fractures of the left arm. The ETO announced that the general's injuries will not be known until tomorrow. An eye surgery team, however, completed work on Patton's eye and transferred him to a Heidelberg hospital in an ambulance.

Patton's latest was connected with blood transfusions when thrown forward by the impact of the crash.

Patton was sitting in the sedan where Patton was sitting was struck with blood.

Major General Gay, chief of S. T. of the 15th Army, was in the car besides the driver.

INJURED



GENERAL PATTON

U. S. Expected Japs To Hit Manila First

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—General George F. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff,

'Big Three' Secretaries Will Meet in Moscow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (ANS).—The foreign secretaries of Great Britain, Russia, and the United States will meet in Moscow on Saturday to discuss control of atomic energy.

The State Department said the three ministers will sit down to discussions on a host of matters of current concern to the three countries and also for an exchange of views on subject of control of atomic energy.

It was emphasized that it would not be a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council, but rather a meeting of the three secretaries.

Paris Aroused By New 'Slap' At French Pride

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Paris is perturbed by the Big Three's decision to hold another meeting of foreign ministers without French participation.

French participation is commonly regarded as a new blow to France's national prestige and a diplomatic triumph for Russia.

Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov had strenuously objected to this, but the Big Three's decision to hold the last conference in London in the last conference for the French.

One source stated that France could not expect to have any voice in the decision on the forthcoming conference.

Mariposa Arrives With Replacements

London, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The British government has announced that it has accepted the resignation of Sir James P. MacGillivray, British ambassador to the United States, and has appointed Sir John G. Dill, British ambassador to the United States, to succeed him.

The resignation of Sir James P. MacGillivray was announced by the British government on Saturday.

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| Name of Publication | Circulation | Number issues per year | Number items used | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Adam | 13500 | 12 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Affärsekonomi | 3850 | 20 | | | | | | |
| Allers Mönster Tidning | 35480 | 26 | | | | | | |
| Allsvensk Samling | 25000 | 12 | | 1 | | 2 | | 5 |
| Allt | 20000 | 12 | | 4 | 2 | 3 | | 9 |
| Arbetar-Kvinnornas Tidning | 20000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Arbetarnes Bildnings Förbund | 6500 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Arbetets Kvinnor | 20000 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Arbetsledaren | 17000 | 24 | | | | | | |
| Artilleri Tidskrift | 800 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Aseas Tidning | 7700 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Bankvärlden | 8200 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Barnträdgården | 800 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Barnavård och Ungdomsskydd | 5200 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Bilverkstäderna | 3000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Bonniers Litterära Magasin | 7000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Bonniers Månadstidning | 9633 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Butikskultur | 2500 | 10 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bygget | 15000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Byggmästaren | 3180 | 26 | | | | | | |
| Byggnadsindustrin | 2000 | 24 | | | | | | |
| Credo | 500 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Cyklisten | 23000 | 8 | | | | | | |
| Dammodebranschen | 2340 | 12 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Den Svenske Underofficeren | 5100 | 24 | | | | | | |
| Ekonomien | 2500 | 4 | | | | | | |
| En ny värld | 85000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Era | 13900 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Ergo | 5000 | 16 | | | | | | |
| Estrad | 9000 | 12 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Filmbilden | 8000 | 20 | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Flyg | 40000 | 24 | | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 15 |
| Flyglarm | 75000 | 12 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Folkförsvaret | 40000 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Folklig Kultur | 4000 | 10 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Folk och Försvar | 38000 | 24 | | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Folkpartiet | 71000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Folkskolans Vän | 4500 | 24 | | | | | | |
| Fordvärlden | 25000 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Form | 7500 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Foto | 7500 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Freden | 4000 | 12 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Fred och Frihet | 6000 | 7 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Fredsmissionären | 3000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Frihet | 56000 | 24 | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 7 |
| Frisinnad Ungdom | 5000 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Friskt Folk | 45000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Från Skog och Sjö | 1300 | 12 | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Från Svenska Bruk | 4000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Futurum | 3150 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Gaudeamus | 2200 | 9 | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Gjutaren | 10700 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Gjuteriet | 800 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Grafiskt Forum | 1500 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Grönköpings Veckoblad | 9000 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Gymnasistbladet | 800 | 8 | | | | | | |

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|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|---|
| Aftonbladet | 130000 | 7 | | 23 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 7 |
| Aftontidningen | 75000 | 7 | | 18 | 20 | 12 | 40 | 9 |
| Alingsås Tidning | 3800 | 3 | | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Arbetsbladet | 15200 | 6 | | 23 | 16 | 19 | 26 | 8 |
| Arbetaren | 26700 | 6 | | 8 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 |
| Arbetet | 30800 | 6 | | 13 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 3 |
| Arboga Tidning | 4700 | 3 | | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Arvika Nyheter | 6500 | 3 | | 13 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 5 |
| Arvika Tidning | 1500 | 3 | | 6 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Askersunds Tidning | 3600 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Aurora, Ystadstidningen | 3100 | 6 | | 28 | 7 | 15 | 20 | 7 |
| Avesta Posten | 3400 | 3 | | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Avesta Tidning | 4600 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Bengtstads Tidningen Dalslänningen | 1800 | 2 | | 25 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 5 |
| Bergslagens Tidning | 4000 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Bergslagsposten | 5200 | 3 | | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Blekinge Läns Tidning | 18000 | 6 | | 9 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Bohuslänningen | 11900 | 6 | | 20 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 5 |
| Bohus Posten | 5600 | 6 | | 14 | 7 | 13 | 16 | 5 |
| Bollnäs Tidningen | 1200 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Borlänge Tidning | 8700 | 3 | | 7 | 1 | | 5 | 1 |
| Borås Nyheter | 2500 | 6 | | 20 | 20 | 25 | 19 | 8 |
| Borås Tidning | 17400 | 6 | | 8 | | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Bärgslagsbladet | 2800 | 3 | | 8 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Cimbrishamnsbladet | 3100 | 6 | | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 3 |
| Dagens Nyheter | 200000 | 7 | | 9 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 3 |
| Dags Posten | 6800 | 6 | | | | | 1 | |
| Dala Demokraten | 12800 | 6 | | 9 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 |
| Dala Tidningen | 2900 | 3 | | 12 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Degerfors Tidning | 7800 | 6 | | 29 | 17 | 24 | 22 | 9 |
| Eksjö Tidningen | 2800 | 3 | | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| Elfsborgs Läns Annonsblad | 12400 | 2 | | 1 | | | | |
| Elfsborgs Läns Tidning | 8900 | 3 | | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Engelholms Tidning | 11300 | 6 | | 6 | 5 | 11 | 9 | 3 |
| Enköpings Posten | 6000 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Eskilstuna Kuriren | 15300 | 6 | | 22 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 5 |
| Falkenbergs Tidning | 3800 | 6 | | 11 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| Falköpings Tidning | 7600 | 3 | | | 1 | | | |
| Falu Kuriren | 13800 | 6 | | 22 | 9 | 25 | 29 | 8 |
| Filipstads Stads- & Bergslags Tidning | 2700 | 3 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Folket | 12400 | 6 | | 26 | 4 | 17 | 18 | 6 |
| Folkets Dagblad | 25000 | 6 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Fryksdalsbygden | 3000 | 3 | | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Gefle Dagblad | 15100 | 6 | | 19 | 4 | 15 | 17 | 5 |
| Gotlands Allehanda | 8400 | 6 | | 18 | 10 | 19 | 17 | 6 |
| Gotlands Folkblad | 3000 | 6 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Gotlänningen | 5500 | 6 | | 17 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 5 |
| Grythytt & Hällefors Tidning | 4200 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Gränna Tidning | 800 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Göteborgs Handels- & Sjöfartstidning | 41600 | 6 | | 11 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 3 |
| Göteborgs Morgonpost | 15200 | 6 | | 10 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 5 |
| Göteborgs Posten | 146600 | 7 | | 11 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Göteborgs Tidningen | 19900 | 7 | | 14 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 4 |
| Halland | 9000 | 6 | | 22 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 5 |
| Hallands Folkblad | 700 | 6 | | 12 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 5 |

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|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Nyaste Kristianstadsbladet | 19500 | 6 | | | | | | |
| Nässjö Tidningen | 700 | 3 | | 24 | 21 | 22 | 15 | 82 |
| Oskarshamns Nyheter | 4200 | 3 | | 20 | 12 | 19 | 5 | 56 |
| Oskarshamns Tidningen | 10500 | 3 | | 12 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 44 |
| Piteå Tidningen | 7600 | 3 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 24 |
| Provinstidningen Dalsland | 4600 | 3 | | 17 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 55 |
| Ronneby Posten | 4000 | 3 | | 11 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 44 |
| Sala Allehanda | 6200 | 3 | | 2 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 20 |
| Sala Posten | 2600 | 3 | | 6 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 35 |
| Sandvikens Tidning | 4700 | 2 | | 17 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 51 |
| Sjuhäradsbygdens Tidning | 3700 | 3 | | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| Skaraborgaren | 4600 | 3 | | 23 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 69 |
| Skaraborgs Läns Annonsblad | 8600 | 3 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Skaraborgs Läns Tidning | 10800 | 3 | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 |
| Skaraborgs Tidningen | 2300 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Skara Posten | 800 | 3 | | 7 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 38 |
| Skara Tidning | 2300 | 3 | | 8 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 26 |
| Skelleftebladet | 4100 | 6 | | 5 | 5 | | 4 | 14 |
| Skånes Annonsblad | 4400 | 2 | | 60 | 41 | 40 | 36 | 167 |
| Skåningen-Eslövs Tidning | 1300 | 6 | | 12 | 9 | 9 | 16 | 46 |
| Skånska Aftonbladet | 7500 | 6 | | 11 | 28 | 35 | 20 | 94 |
| Skånska Dagbladet | 44800 | 6 | | 37 | 32 | 24 | 37 | 130 |
| Skånska Social-Demokraten | 12000 | 6 | | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Smålands Allehanda | 5400 | 6 | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 10 | 61 |
| Smålandsbygdens Tidning | 3000 | 6 | | 18 | 14 | 17 | 9 | 58 |
| Smålands Dagblad | 3500 | 6 | | 16 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 49 |
| Smålands Folkblad | 10100 | 6 | | 23 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 107 |
| Smålandsposten | 26900 | 4 | | 30 | 31 | 27 | 26 | 134 |
| Smålandspostens Veckoblad | 200 | 2 | | 25 | 18 | 14 | 20 | 77 |
| Smålands Tidningen | 6400 | 6 | | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Social Demokraten | 39400 | 7 | | 21 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 99 |
| Sollefteå Bladet | 1800 | 6 | | 16 | 18 | 27 | 20 | 81 |
| Stockholms Förstadsblad | 2000 | 2 | | 11 | 32 | 26 | 15 | 74 |
| Stockholms Läns & Södertälje Tidning | 6200 | 4 | | 2 | | | 1 | 3 |
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| Sundsvalls Posten | 5800 | 6 | | 17 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 56 |
| Sundsvalls Tidning | 18800 | 6 | | 32 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 112 |
| Svenska Dagbladet | 81800 | 7 | | 24 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 97 |
| Svenska Landsbygden | 1500 | 2 | | 2 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 31 |
| Svenska Morgonbladet | 24500 | 6 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | | 10 |
| Sydhalland | 1500 | 6 | | 6 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 27 |
| Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten | 40600 | 7 | | 22 | 39 | 31 | 21 | 113 |
| Sydöstra Sveriges Dagblad | 6600 | 6 | | 17 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 54 |
| Säffle Tidningen Västra Värmland | 3200 | 3 | | 25 | 22 | 19 | 18 | 84 |
| Säters Tidning | 800 | 3 | | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| Sävsjö Tidningen | 2800 | 3 | | 8 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 62 |
| Söderhamns Kuriren | 6900 | 6 | | 15 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 49 |
| Söderhamns Tidningen | 6100 | 6 | | 32 | 36 | 27 | 30 | 125 |
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| Södermanlands Läns Tidning | 3200 | 6 | | 32 | 26 | 47 | 26 | 131 |
| Södermanlands Nyheter | 16000 | 6 | | 32 | 13 | 19 | 16 | 80 |
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